The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7445.
NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1875.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Times* understands that Mr. Plimsoll has procured the revival of his Shipping bill, which he previously abandoned in favor of the Government's measure, and that it will now be placed on the order-book for Thursday. Mr. Plimsoll will then apologize to the House and consent to the passage of the bill as a provisional measure for one year only.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION AT THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SHIPPING BILL—ANOTHER BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Commons to-day various notices of motions and questions were given, all reflecting the depth of public indignation at the Government's withdrawal of the Shipping bill.

Sir Charles Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, will introduce, on Wednesday, a bill further empowering the Board of Trade to prevent unseaworthy ships from sailing. The bill is regarded as a Government concession to Mr. Plimsoll, and a triumph for him.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S BILL TO COME UP NEXT THURSDAY—THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY GIVES MR. PLIMSOLL SOME GOOD ADVICE.

LONDON, July 26.—The House of Commons this afternoon, on motion of Mr. Roebuck, fixed Thursday next for the second reading of Mr. Plimsoll's Shipping bill.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has written a letter to Mr. Plimsoll earnestly sympathizing with him in his efforts to better the condition of seamen, and advising him to appear in the House and adhere to the views he expressed, but to signify his regret that excitement led him to violate the rules of debate.

A majority of the prominent daily and weekly journals express a similar view.

COLLISION OF STEAM-SHIPS.

LONDON, July 26.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Abyssinia and the Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Wyoming, both from New-York, via Queenstown, for Liverpool, collided yesterday at New-Brighton, near Liverpool. Both vessels were considerably damaged in their hulls and have been docked.

COTTON MILLS CLOSED AT OLDHAM.

LONDON, July 26.—Thirty cotton mills closed at Oldham to-day, the operatives having refused to accept the masters' terms in regard to wages.

DEATH OF JOHN MACIVER.

LONDON, July 27.—John MacIver, one of the proprietors of the Cunard Steamship Line, who retired from business some time ago, is dead.

WRECK OF THE SHIP STUART HAHNEMAN —THIRTY-EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, July 27.—Information has been received of the wreck, April 14, of the ship Stuart Hahneman, on the voyage from Bombay. Five of the crew have arrived at St. Helena. The remainder, thirty-eight in number, were drowned. The survivors were thirteen days at sea in an open boat before they were rescued.

GERMANY.

THE STORY OF THE INTENDED ASSASSINATION OF THE CROWN PRINCE A HOAX.

BERLIN, July 26.—The story published in a special dispatch from this city to the London *Standard* of the arrest at Landeck of a Count Dzembeck, his mother, and chamber-maid on a charge of complicity in a conspiracy to assassinate the German Crown Prince is untrue. It was fabricated by the clerk of the court at Landeck, who has been arrested. There is no such person as Count Dzembeck. The clerk proves to be insane.

PORTUGAL.

SEVERE DROUGHT IN THE PROVINCES MINHO AND ALGARVE.

LONDON, July 26.—A special dispatch from Lisbon to the *Daily News* reports that the drought in several districts in the Province of Minho has destroyed the crops and pastures. Famine is threatened, and riots against grain exporters are imminent. The cattle are dying of hunger. The local authorities report that it will be impossible to collect taxes in many places; an attempt to do so, they fear, would cause an insurrection.

Accounts from Algarve show a similar state of affairs in that province. The Government is sending relief to the afflicted sections.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS IN CATALONIA SUBMITTING TO THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, July 26.—The Carlists in Catalonia continue to give in their submission to the Government. Eight hundred additional submissions have been recorded.

GEN. JOVELLAR GOING TO MADRID.

SANTANDER, July 26.—The military situation being considered satisfactory, Gen. Jovellar is about to return to Madrid.

TURKEY.

ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN THE TROOPS AND THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURGENTS.

RAGUSA, July 26.—The Herzegovina insurgents were attacked by the Turkish troops on Friday last, near Nevesigna, and a severe engagement took place. Many persons were killed and wounded on both sides. The dispatch reporting the battle fails to convey any result. On Saturday the Turks made a sortie from Stolatz, and attacked the insurgents near Dabra. Four companies made an unsuccessful effort to flank the insurgents. The fighting lasted all day. The result is not known. The Turks have fired Goritza.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF VICOMPTE DE BEAUMONT-VASSY.

PARIS, July 26.—Vicomte de Beaumont-Vassy, a well-known political writer, is dead.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CONCORD, N. H., July 26.—At South Royalton, Vt., this evening, the down train on the Vermont Central Railroad struck a horse and carriage. The horse was instantly killed, and a man named Howard, who was driving, received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

DAMAGE BY THE OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 26.—The river is about stationary this morning, and the fears of serious danger from the overflow have subsided. In Council Bend and Walnut Bend, on the Arkansas side, some forty or fifty miles below here, some damage has been done on Dr. Peters' plantation by the caving in of some twenty acres, necessitating the removal of his residence and gin-house. The following plantations also suffered some slight damage: Estates of Jesse Gribers, J. M. Williamson, Ferd. Rogers, Benjamin Dupuy, Dr. Monnev, Gentry, and Ellis. The latter three, which are near Fort Penny, opposite Friar's Point, have suffered considerably from a crevasse in the Oldtown levee. Many others would have sustained serious damage but for the prompt action of the proprietors in building levees.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE SAN MIGUEL RIOTS—PRIESTS EXPELLED FROM THE COUNTRY—OTHER RIOTS PLANNED.

PANAMA, July 17.—In consequence of the Ultramontane riots in San Miguel, in Salvador, the City of Panama, on her last voyage from Central America brought down from the port of Libertad the Bishop of Santa Tecla and seven priests, and landed them at Corinto, in Nicaragua, where they still remain. These priests were suddenly arrested, hurried down to the port under an escort of 100 soldiers, and put on board the steamer. From Salvador, by way of Guatemala, there is news to the 4th of July, to the effect that President Gonzalez, on his arrival at San Miguel, had established order in that scene of Ultramontane riots and violence. It was discovered that arrangements for similar outbreaks were prepared all over the Republic, in the name of religion. The Provisor Rodriguez, Bishop Carcamo and Canons Orellana and Vecchidtti have been expelled from the country.

PANAMA AT PEACE WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—DEATH OF MME. MIRO.

PANAMA, July 17.—Since the treaty of peace was signed between the Federal Government and Panama, matters on the Isthmus have been very tranquil. On the evening of the 7th inst. a grand banquet was given to Messrs. Salgar and Esquerra, the Commissioners from Bogota, at the Grand Hotel, of this city. On the 9th they took their departure along with the national troops that were stationed here, to embark on board of the German steamer Allemania for Savanilla. During the absence of the national troops the State Militia will look to the protection of the railroad transit.

The United States steamer Omaha, now in the harbor, has received her relief crew from the Powhattan. The Omaha has instructions from Admiral Collins to await here further orders, and will probably remain a month or two longer. The Richmond, flag-ship, was at Callao on the 6th inst., and would proceed thence to Guayaquil. Admiral Collins intends visiting Quito. The Richmond would therefore be likely to make quite an extended stay at Guayaquil.

Mme. Miro, the wife of the President of the State, died on the 8th inst., and Capt. George F. Bangs, master of the North Star, of Boston, died the same day. Capt. Bangs left his ship in ill health at Pabellon de Pico, in Peru, and arrived here on the Oroyo on his way home. His remains were interred in the Foreign Cemetery on the 9th inst.

A telegram, dated July 12, at St. Thomas, was received here by President Miro announcing that Gen. Joaquin Riascos was landing at Dibulla with 600 men, Col. Farins was at Rio Hacha. An attack was to be made the next day. The telegram concludes with the words, "victory certain."

Matters are improving in Darien. The Chucunaque Indians have become more friendly, and allowed caoutchouc to be extracted from their forests. Large quantities of rubber are daily looked for by the merchants here. Several tons have already arrived, and an improvement in business is noticed.

Ex-Gov. Francis Thomas, late United States Minister to Peru, returns home by the steamer Acapulco to-day.

AFFAIRS IN PERU AND CHILI.

PANAMA, July 17.—Up to the 5th of July the country was quiet. Congress was occupied in devising means to remedy the deficit of $8,500,000, and to create a revenue for public schools. Among other propositions is one to put a tax of two sols on each resident of the coast, and one sols on each inhabitant of the interior. The fate of this bill is very doubtful. The Indians, at least, prefer investing their spare cash in religious festivities, and *aguardiente* rather than in learning to read and write.

The Dreyfus question with the Municipality of Lima is not yet settled. The House seems determined to resist to the last, and has public opinion in its favor.

Mr. Richard Gibbs, the new plenipotentiary of the United States to Peru, was received with great cordiality at Callao.

The steamer International will proceed very soon to lay the cable between Chorillos and Arica, and thence to Caldera, in Chili.

A brilliant regatta took place on the 5th of July, in the Bay of Callao, organized by Lieut. Ackley, of the United States steamer Onward, and participated in by the boats of that vessel and of the United States flag-ship Richmond, together with the cutters and gigs of the Peruvian men-of-war Union, Independencia, Hamcar, and Atahualipa, and the gig of her Britannic Majesty's ship Daring. The races were witnessed by a large number of enthusiastic and admiring spectators, and, as was hoped, the laurels fell upon the Americans, who had so gallantly striven for the entertainment of their shore friends on the occasion of the celebration of the great anniversary.

The Peruvian Government has just completed a contract with the *Société Génerale*, of Paris, and the Anglo-Peruvian Bank, by virtue of which these houses agree to provide for the interest and sinking fund of the Peruvian foreign debt for the second six months of the current year. The Government grants the contractors the right to export guano from July 1, and to sell the same from October 31, for six months, in all the markets comprised in the Dreyfus contract, except those of America, Asia, and Africa. The conditions of the sale are the same as in the Dreyfus contract. The quantity of guano to be disposed of by the right conceded is 300,000 tons, net; but it has been stipulated that if after the reimbursement of the sums advanced on account of the loan the product of the sale of guano is in excess, the surplus be placed at the disposal of the Government as fast as the sales are effected.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Chili as well as Peru, by the discovery of a large amount of counterfeit bank notes on the banking-house of Edwards & Co., Valparaiso, and attempts made to pass them on the Lima and Valparaiso banks. The first trial was made on the branch of the National Bank of Peru, at Iquique. On the 8th of June a merchant there called Herman Reichel presented himself, asking for change for 20,994 Chilian dollars in bank notes of A. Edwards & Co., of Valparaiso. The transaction was entered into with an additional four per cent. premium, and 21,314 sols delivered in a draft on Lima against the principal bank, at five days' sight, and to the order of Carlos Schemmel, for 20,000 sols, and the rest in notes. On the same day Reichel made another transaction with Bom Miguel Briceon, for 1,700 Chili dollars in the same notes, which being forwarded to the branch of the National Bank of Chili, at Serena, were there discovered to be false, and the bank of A. Edwards & Co. was at once advised of it. Fortunately, a package of these counterfeit bills to the amount of $20,000 was received by the house of Huth, Gruning & Co., in Valparaiso, after the discovery was made, so that none of them circulated there. Schemmel is a Tacna merchant, who got Reichel to exchange the bills for him. The latter has been arrested and held for trial.

The news from Chili is of little general interest. Vicuna Makenna and Col. Salvo are candidates for the Presidency.

A large quantity of counterfeit bank notes made in Peru have been detected in Valparaiso and the circulation of them prevented.

The colliers at Lota have struck work for a rise of wages, and the coal-mines of Moquegua have suspended work for want of funds.

A National College of Agriculture is about to be established in Santiago.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

BOSTON, July 26.—P. L. Coolidge fell from a staging forty feet high, on Cambridge street, this evening, and was killed. At Peabody, Peter Dacey was caught in a bark-breaker machine in the manufactory of Little & Son, and died this evening from his injuries. At South Framingham, Herbert H. Eames was accidentally shot, while out boating, and died at 6 o'clock this evening from the wound. This afternoon, a lad ten years of age, while flying a kite from the roof of a house on Magazine street, fell fifty-six feet to the ground, and only received slight bruises.

THE ASHLAND BANK DEFALCATION.

THE CASE MUCH WORSE THAN AT FIRST SUPPOSED—EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS OF THE DEFAULTING CASHIER — THE BANK ABOUT TO CLOSE UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 26.—The case of Mock, the defaulting Cashier of the Ashland Savings Bank, whose disappearance about a week ago was reported in THE TIMES, proves, on investigation, to be much worse than was at first supposed. He had the implicit confidence of the bank officials and of the people of Ashland, and was not only permitted, but expected, to have all the business of the concern in his own hands. It is now said that he abused this confidence in every way. He would discount notes at a high figure and return them to the bank at a low figure, putting the difference in his pocket; and would receive deposits, crediting the amounts on the depositors' books, but making no corresponding entries on the books of the bank. He was also agent for the Lycoming and Pottsville Mutual Insurance Companies, and defrauded the former of $1,000 and the latter of $700 in premiums collected and not turned over. It is thought that he has been carrying on his swindling operations for years, and the total amount he has realized in this way is estimated at $50,000.

The investigation into the bank's affairs is not yet finished, but it is now known that Mock has defrauded it of from $15,000 to $20,000. The amount of its liabilities is $70,000. Its nominal assets are $110,000, but these have been so manipulated by Mock that they are scarcely worth $70,000, and will require a long time to realize that. It has suspended business, and will wind up its affairs without attempting to resume. The excitement among the depositors, which at first was very great, is now subsiding, as they have confidence in the Directors, and readily take their pledge to realize on the bank's assets as speedily as possible and discharge all liabilities remaining, after a reasonable time, out of their private funds.

Nothing is known of Mock's whereabouts. He was traced across the country to Georgetown, on the Northern Central Railway, where he bought a ticket for Williamsport, but beyond that point all trace of him is lost. The bank has offered a reward of $1,000 for his arrest.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

MORE TESTIMONY DIRECTLY IMPLICATING MORMONS—JOHN D. LEE'S REPORT OF THE SLAUGHTER.

BEAVER, Utah, July 26.—At the trial to-day, Ann Elizabeth Hoag was sworn, and testified: Lived at Harmony in 1859; was at the meeting called before Lee and the Indians started for the massacre; it was stated at the meeting that the emigrants should be destroyed; an express was sent to Brigham Young, and Lee at the head of the soldiers and Indians started. After the massacre a meeting was called here for Lee to report. Lee stood up and said he wanted the Indians to rush on the emigrants, but they would not. He then put up a handkerchief and a man came out from the emigrants. Lee promised peace if they would give up their arms, which they agreed to do, and marched out along with the soldiers who shot them down at the signal and the Indians killed the women. He said one man had a baby in his arms. After the first fire Lee said, "Give up that child." The man replied, "If I die this child dies with me. I know you, John D. Lee, despite your paint." Lee said he had to shoot the man and child. While Lee was reporting President Young arrived, and saw the children in a wagon in front of the meeting-house. One boy, eight years of age, said, pointing to the Indirn Joe, "That man killed my papa, and has got my papa's pants on." Lee said not to talk to the children, as he wanted them to forget about the massacre.

Thomas P. Willis, sworn: Saw the goods of the murdered emigrants at Cedar; there were fifteen or twenty wagons and 400 or 500 head of stock; heard Haight before the attack ask his (witness') father the best way to attack the train; after the massacre saw the property of the emigrants in wagons in front of the Tithing-house in Cedar City. The Indians washed the bloody clothing in a ditch in Cedar City; saw the children; Higbee had a boy seven or eight years old; my brother had one, and Burbuck had one; saw them in 1859 at the Indian reservation, in care of Dr. Forney; the Mormons had a military organization; the men had to drill every Saturday; the property of the emigrants at the Tithing-house was sold at auction.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 27—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the lake region and Southern States, and is highest over the latter. It has fallen in New-England and is lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley. Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed from the lower lake region westward over New-England and Northern New-Jersey, but now followed by generally clear weather, except in the northern portion of New-England. Occasional rains have fallen on the west Gulf coast, in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, Missouri, Kansas, and from Georgia to Southern Virginia. The temperature has risen along the Middle and East Atlantic coasts and fallen somewhat in the lake region. The rivers have continued rising at Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, slight changes in barometer and temperature, south-west to south-east winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and on the west Gulf coast occasional rains.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys stationary to falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and in the last two sections occasional rains.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, rising to stationary barometer, westerly to southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with lower temperature in the latter, and slight changes in the former.

For New-England, rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, warmer, clear or clearing weather.

The Mississippi continues rising below Cairo.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	69°	72°	3:30 P. M.	83°	80°
6 A. M.	71°	71°	6 P. M.	76°	76°
9 A. M.	76°	75°	9 P. M.	74°	75°
12 M.	82°	86°	12 P. M.	72°	74°

Average temperature yesterday.....76⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....75⅝°

A TEST CASE DECIDED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26.—Capt. John T. Davidson, on the 23d inst., entered a car-load of bran at Buffalo from Thorold, Ontario, at $10 per ton. It was appraised by the officials at $11, and duty was demanded on the bran at that rate. Davidson appealed for a reappraisement, and the case came to trial as a test case, before Special Deputy Collector A. H. Thompson, to-day. A verdict was rendered for Davidson, who was completely exonerated. This decision settles a number of similar cases, and decides matters of long dispute.

THE HAYDEN SURVEY.

BEYOND THE SETTLEMENTS.

THE INDIAN RESERVATION REACHED—THE MAIN RANGE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS PASSED—THE NECESSITIES OF THE INDIANS AND THEIR DEPENDENCE ON THE GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FIFTEEN, LOS PINOS AGENCY,
Colorado, Sunday, July 11, 1875.

If these letters were devoted solely to the personal adventures of our little division of the Hayden expedition, I should certainly expatiate in this on the pleasures of out-door life in the rainy season. I might tell how it feels to march in the rain, to camp in it, to eat one's supper at a table in the open field with a driving thunder-storm in progress, and lastly, how very enjoyable it is, and suggestive of sweet dreams of rheumatism, to take to one's blankets pretty well soaked in the extremities and generally damp and sticky. This has been our experience during the past few days, and we have the pleasure of hearing that this month is the opening one of the rainy season, which will probably last till the Fall, when the rain changes to snow. Under these circumstances I am greatly inclined to consign to eternal perdition the man who made my poncho blanket just four inches too short, whereby I get "the full of me boot," as one of our packers expressed it, whenever I walk in a storm. The ordinary poncho is a covering only fit for use in the saddle. It will protect the wearer very well while there, and is large enough to cover his rifle if he has it slung from his saddle-bow; but for walking, a long rubber coat is certainly the best possible protection, and any one intending to make a trip through the mountains would do well to have both blanket and coat. It is, however, quite possible to keep out of the rainy region. At Saganche it rained steadily nearly all the time we were there, (about thirty-six hours,) but it was evident that such a fall was unusual. Many of the tenants of adobe houses set to work throwing more earth on the roofs, which is a rough-and-ready way they have of mending them, and a resident informed us that in three years before there had been no such continuous rain. Saganche is in the San Louis Valley, or a little off from it among the foot hills, and the wet season there is a short one, rain usually only coming in showers during the latter part of July and the beginning of August; but in the Los Pinos Valley, where we are camped, the season is much longer, because of the high ridges which inclose it, and, apparently, capture every damp cloud which comes around. Irrigation here would not perhaps be necessary, and for most crops would certainly be useless, for there is frost at night every month of the year. The agent has made one or two attempts to raise oats and potatoes, which he considered sufficiently hardy to stand the climate, but he has been successful with neither. The only use to which the land can be put is grazing, and then the cattle have to be fed in the Winter, because of the deep snow. Raising cattle under these circumstances does not pay, it being the universal custom in other parts of the Territory to have the cattle "Winter out;" but an attempt will be made this Winter by Mr. Mears, of Saganche, the Indian trader, who has some hundreds of cattle in the valley, to have them Winter out. If there be only a light fall of snow the experiment may be successful, but should there be a deep fall he runs the risk of losing half his herd. Other persons than Mr. Mears are not sanguine of the success of his experiment. Any one unacquainted with the climatic peculiarities of this region, and looking at the valley as it appears now, might jump to the conclusion that it only needed to be settled to turn it into rich farms. The grass is good, there is abundance of water in the creek, rains are abundant, there is plenty of wood in the surrounding hills, and a good wagon road to Saganche and the settlements. What more could the most enthusiastic land agent require for descriptive purposes? But I asked a resident at the Agency what crops could be raised, and he said "grass, and in a garden, spinach."

RECEPTION OF THE PARTY BY THE INDIANS.

The boundary line of the Indian reservation is ten miles west of this point, and of late it has been discovered by some one that the Agency is too far east for the convenience of the Indians or else that the Los Pinos Valley will do for a cattle ranch, and the Agency is to be moved a hundred miles west. A decent looking frame building for the Agent's residence, some log houses scattered around for the men who work here, a log building with a cupola, converted from its original purpose of a school-house to a provision store, with some stables and other outbuildings, completes the "outfit" of the Los Pinos Agency. Their removal would not appear likely to involve any ruinous expense. This loosely-arranged outpost is possible because the Utes are not a powerful or a troublesome tribe; and Uhelay, or Ureay, their principal chief, lives here and keeps them in good order. He has an adobe house, of four good-sized rooms, is rich in ponies and other Indian wealth, and altogether is a good sort of fellow, and has always been friendly to the whites. He did, however, make some little fuss, it appears, about Mr. Gannett's party, one of the divisions of the survey working on the reservation, but after some pow-wowing between him and the Agent and some lesser chiefs, all objection was withdrawn, and when we arrived Mr. Gannett had started. The Doctor here told us that for a few days there was quite an excitement among the Utes, who, as usual, feel sore about something which the Government has or has not done, and it appeared for a time that the survey of the reservation would have to be given up. This tribe, however, have to be on their good behavior, for their fate, if the Government withdraw their weekly rations, would be speedy extinction by starvation. There is not enough game in the country to keep half of them alive, and if their reservation is anything like this valley, it is hard to see how they could support themselves by agriculture, even if they were willing to, which they are not. Dr. Mack said that indigestion in various forms was a common trouble among them, and he attributed it to the fact of their getting their food without working for it. Every ten days they come to the Agency and draw rations, which are served out on the same scale as Army rations, and with these the men retire to their lodges and do little or nothing until next issue day, when they come up for more, and so on the year round. I confess it gave me a little start of surprise to find that hundreds of able-bodied men were daily fed and clothed by the Government, without doing a stroke of work in return, but I suppose it's all right. It would appear, however, that they have to do a little sometimes. We had been wondering what the constant bang banging of guns which we heard all round the valley was for; and the problem was solved this morning by the sight of an Indian on the hunt for prairie dogs, with which, it seems, they eke out their supplies of food till ration day. There are not a great number of lodges about the agency at this time, most of the tribe being off in the hills; but their number is increasing, and Uhelay has sent out to gather up the scattered warriors, because of the rumors that a large party of Sioux have left their reservation and are coming down here to thrash the Utes for stealing 400 of their ponies last Summer. The fellows in the lodges about a mile off have soothed us to sleep the past two nights with the chant of their war songs, which, in full war paint and feathers, they have been singing, against the time when the Sioux may come down. This sounds all very well; but if what I hear of the two tribes be true, should the Sioux really succeed in getting so far south as this point, there would be such a getting up and dusting among the Ute tribe as has not been seen for many a long day. But it is not at all probable that this will happen, for the Sioux have too many enemies, both white and Indian, to trust themselves so far from their own country. Uhelay, however, says they could do it if they were determined to come here, by traveling on foot in small parties at night, and gathering at some point previously agreed upon. There has been some trouble among the Utes and settlers in the Guimas country, south-west of here, both parties claiming the lands. A company of the Fifth Cavalry passed yesterday on their way back. They could not get to the place by this route, and were coming out and going down south to try it from that direction. We are treated this morning to the sight of cavalry of another sort, the Indians riding in from a large camp they have about three miles back on the road. They have been coming in parties of three to a dozen, and as our camp is on their road to the agency, many of them have stopped and had a talk, or stared at us silently. To the usual inquiry where we come from, we reply that we are Washington, which implies that we are a Government party. One of them, who spoke English pretty well, remarked that "Washington was slow man," a reference to their Congressional trouble. Mr. Adams recognized an old Denver acquaintance in one of the chiefs, and they had a pow-wow in his tent. The chief had a watch which had stopped two days ago, and we set it right for him; and he showed us cartes-de-visite of himself, his brother, and his family, which he had taken in Denver. Most of the men were armed with rifles and revolvers, but a few had only the bow and quiver of iron-headed arrows. The man who made the remark about Washington, carried a beautiful little fawn in front of him on the saddle. I stroked its little head, and said it was pretty; to which he replied "Yes, very pretty," and told me he had caught it. One of them took up my carbine, and said, inquiringly, "Winchester?" Mr. Pearson, who stood by him, (I think, mainly to see he did not steal anything,) said, "No, Springfield." "Springfell," repeated the Indian, shaking his head; "No bueno," (good.) This was a mistake of the worthy son of the forest, of which I am quite sure he would be convinced if he were about 250 yards off and somebody was looking at him over the sights of it. Like a great many other things, our Indians looked best at a distance. As they came galloping over the hill, with their bright scarlet blankets loosely hung around them, and their feathers and beaded trappings fluttering in the wind, they looked picturesque enough; but nearer acquaintance disenchanted us, and we speedily tired of their society. As for our boss packer, Shep Medera, a farmer, trapper, and hunter, who suffered a good deal at the hands of the noble red men, he cannot endure the sight of them, and appears to be unconsciously feeling around for a six-shooter whenever one approaches the camp. I grieve to state that they have shown so little respect for the Sabbath day as to have employed it in horse-racing and, of course, betting, for they are born gamblers. To morrow we shall probably see the whole tribe in force when they come in for their rations.

BEYOND POST OFFICES AND ROADS.

From this point our route lies entirely in the wilderness, beyond the region of Post Offices and roads. Hitherto we have never been entirely beyond the settlements, except, perhaps, on our last day's march, from Sagauche Creek to this place. From the frontier town our road was through the Cochetopa Pass, over the Pacific and Atlantic divide. Los Pinos lies fourteen miles west of the divide, so that now we may say we have fairly crossed the main range of the Rocky Mountains. We made the distance from Sagauche here in two marches, one of eighteen miles, the second of twenty-five, and very trying on men and animals this long march proved to be. A brisk ride on horseback for that distance is easy enough; but to follow the monotonous walk of a pack train for eight or nine hours without a stop, and on a mule, is more wearisome than any one who has not had the pleasure of doing it can have an idea of. It was some compensation to find the country we were traveling through greener and fresher looking than the more settled parts. There were no cattle to eat the hill-sides down to a gray barrenness, or trample the valleys into bare sand, as they have done on the banks of the Arkansas. It was in the pass that we caught our first sight of deer —real deer, and not the little white-tailed antelope. An antlered buck, a doe, and her fawn were browsing in an open glade as the head of the train emerged into it from the timber; but they were off into the brush and safe before one of the party could bring a rifle to bear on them. The most startling incident of our march occurred just as we were approaching the confines of the Indian country. It was about noon, and the train had just descended the windings of a rocky valley, when, from some unseen point up a gulch on our left, came out loud, sudden, and shrill, the unmistakable sound of a steam-whistle. The war whoop of an Indian party, though it might have alarmed could not more thoroughly have startled us. Every man looked at the other for an explanation, but none could give it. There was no railroad within a hundred miles of the place, and no mines. The only other thing from which such a sound could emanate was a steam saw-mill. We subsequently ascertained that a mill had recently been established there, to supply sawn lumber to the settlers along Sagauche Creek; but tame as such an explanation seems, I can conceive nothing more calculated to surprise than this sudden scream of the great motor of civilization among the hills of a region which appeared miles and miles beyond its extreme boundaries.

That we had not, however, reached that point was proved in the call Mr. Adams and I had the pleasure of making on one of the settlers near this place. He and Mr. Adams were old acquaintances, but I had met the gentleman only the day before in Sagauche, where he invited me to call as we passed. With an eye to the picturesque as well as to the useful, he had selected a little sheltered bay, so to speak, to build his house in. The wall-like hills, rock-crested and steep, surrounded it on three sides; in front the ground sloped down to the creek, running swiftly between its willow-shaded banks. Beyond it, the other wall of the valley rose abruptly, 100 feet or more, a rugged rock masonry along its ridge giving it the appearance of a castellated mound. He had named the place "Rockbliff," and none more appropriate could be selected. As we rode up to the door the ladies of the house came out to welcome us, and throwing open the inner door, invited us in. I paused at the threshold, looked at my boots, spurred and bespattered with mud from heel to knee, and wondered how they would agree with the carpets. A smiling assurance that they would not greatly suffer brought us in, and a most agreeable hour was spent. "Rockcliff" is a dairy farm, and the produce of the dairy appeared at the lunch to which we soon sat down. I had heard the farm highly spoken of while we were still many days' march distant, and certainly the milk lost nothing of its richness, or the butter its sweetness, by a hospitality which united the grace of an older civilization with the cordiality of the new. Very reluctantly we said good-by to our kind entertainers, and mounting our mules, bade a two months' farewell to home comforts and elegances, caught up with the train after four miles' hard riding, and pitched camp in a pouring rain.

Monday, July 12.—Not an Indian in sight; but, better than all, just as we were finishing breakfast there came a real Indian hallo—a "Ya-o-o-o!"—from the direction of the Agency, and the next moment a little man in knee boots and buckskin suit came in sight, walking briskly toward the camp. A loud shout in answering welcome greeted our long-delayed chief, and in another moment we were shaking hands with Mr. Gardner and pouring out a flood of inquiries. As we surmised, his letters and dispatches to us while in Puncha Pass had miscarried, and are now, probably, in the Dead Letter Office, at Washington. A letter which one of the party had written to a Denver paper was the means of finding us. Mr. Gardner has been working hard in the coal-fields around Pueblo, and only finished his report on them two days ago. Though very tired, there is to be no delay, and to-morrow we start. The packing of our supplies will keep us busy all to-day.

BURGLARS IN GEN. HUSTED'S HOUSE.

HE GIVES THEM A HEARTY RECEPTION—THEY MAKE A HASTY RETREAT—THE CITIZENS OF PEEKSKILL TO FORM A SECRET PATROL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEEKSKILL, Sunday, July 25, 1875.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning Gen. James W. Husted, of this village, was awakened from his slumbers by a rustling of the window curtain at the head of his bed, and at the same moment saw the face of a man who was about entering his bedroom. Springing up he grasped his revolver and fired at the retreating form of the burglar. The whole thing was the work of an instant. As soon as the robber found that he was discovered he leaped to the ground and vanished in a moment from sight, passing around the front corner of the house, where he was protected from view by an overhanging roof. The General, looking out of his window, perceived that the ascent had been made by means of a ladder which had been procured from the grounds of Hon. Owen T. Coffin, whose residence is adjoining. Feeling satisfied that no such effort would have been made unless the thieves (of whom there were evidently three or more) had been otherwise thwarted in their attempts at plunder, Gen. Husted descended to the lower floor and found his suspicions realized. The robbers had entered the dwelling by the front door, from thence had proceeded to the library and raised the window, in order to facilitate their escape in case of necessity, and had thereafter attempted to ransack the house. Disappointed at not being able to enter any of the rooms on the second floor, all of which were bolted from the inside, they then evidently determined to take all of the risks involved in a midnight encounter rather than be baulked in their pursuit of booty. It was at this juncture that they were discovered and fled. The General exceedingly regrets their uncourteous haste, as he was fully prepared to settle all questions as to rights of persons and property. He suggests that a second visit will be productive of results which, if not satisfactory to his midnight visitors, will be entirely so to himself. The people of Peekskill are fully aroused to the necessity of punishing these midnight prowlers, and have decided to organize forthwith a secret patrol.

BRIGANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., July 26.—The brigands who have been carrying terror to the hearts of the people through the southern tier of counties in New-York have widened the field of their operations, and are now committing their depredations in the Counties of Chautauqua and others bordering upon this State. Several houses were recently entered and rifled of their valuables at Jamestown, a small town on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. The thieving brigands had heard that Charles Peterson, a farmer living some distance out in the country, was possessed of a large amount of money, and a party of them went out in the night, ransacked the house, and failing to find any treasure, roused Peterson, tied and handcuffed him, and threatened to take his life if he would not tell where his money was concealed. Peterson told them they came to the wrong place, as he had no money. The robbers finally left Peterson, bound him, and threatened to kill him if he raised any immediate alarm. The citizens are getting alarmed, and are arming to protect themselves and property from these brigands.

THE BLACK HILLS.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS OF SOIL AND GOLD —MINERS ARRIVING AT THE RATE OF TWENTY A WEEK.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The special correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* in the Black Hills, under date of July 20, telegraphs from Harney's Peak, via Fort Laramie, that Prof. Jenny has discovered encouraging prospects along Spring and Rapid Creeks, where he has been laboring with his corps for the past two weeks. He reports abundance of water, probably from 1 to 1,200 inches, with a fine fall of 75 to 80 feet per mile; also a number of flats that promise from 3 to 3½ cents per pan from grass roots to bed rock. There are, it is estimated, on Spring and Rapid Creeks not fewer than 300 miners, and scattered throughout the Hills about 800, although in some places they are numbered at 1,000 to 1,500. Gold in the new digging is of a coarser quality and greater quantity than that discovered along French Creek. The miners are coming into the Hills at the rate of twenty daily, and the new gulches, ravines, and gullies are thickly settled. Col. Dodge left this morning with two companies of cavalry for Prof. Jenny's camp. The remainder of the command will occupy Camp Harney for several weeks, or until the Indian Commission arrives. We will then move north to Bear Butte, where the next permanent camp will be made.

THE ASSAULT ON EX-PRIEST GERDEMANN.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 26.—Daniel Freeman was to-day held in $2,000 bail to answer to the charge of inciting to riot. He was one of the leaders in the recent attacks on the ex-Priest, Gerdemann. Gerdemann will lecture on "Ten Years in the Priesthood," at Horticultural Hall, on Wednesday night, and the National Protestant Alliance will attend in a body, in pursuance of this resolution recently passed: "That we attend his lecture in a body, that he may feel that he is surrounded by friends and fellow-citizens, who, with all lovers of liberty, peace, law, and order, will give him every opportunity to speak in his own vindication." Trouble is feared on the occasion of the lecture.

NOLAN CROSS-EXAMINED.

HE DECLINES TO ANSWER VITAL QUESTIONS.

FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO MAKE THE WITNESS TELL WHERE HE DEPOSITS MONEY—HE WILL NOT DIVULGE THOSE TO WHOM HE PAID MONEY—EXPLANATIONS OF HIS TESTIMONY—MR. NOLAN TO RESIGN.

The examination of Assistant District Attorney Nolan was resumed by the Assembly Investigating Committee yesterday at Castle Garden. All the members of the committee with the exception of Mr. Vosburgh were present, together with Commissioner Forrest, ex-Commissioner Wallach, ex Assemblyman Mackay, and others. Mr. Nolan's testimony is as follows:

The Chairman (Mr. McGuire)—Mr. Nolan, I now repeat the question which you refused to answer on Saturday: To whom did you distribute the money paid you by the steam-ship companies?

The Witness—I am again, Sir, under the necessity of declining to answer that question; I would be very glad to oblige the committee if I could do so conscientiously, but as it is I cannot; I have consulted counsel and am informed that it is my privilege to answer or not, as I please.

The Chairman—The committee understand, then, that you adhere deliberately to your original refusal. A.—I do, Sir. I would like, however, to make a statement in explanation of my evidence of Saturday.

Mr. Waehner—I will agree to that, provided you allow us to cross-examine you on any statements you may make in explanation.

The Chairman—I am willing to accord to the witness anything within the bounds of reason, but I must say I think the request comes with a very bad grace, considering his refusal to answer. After a further expression of opinion from the different members, the required permission was granted on the understanding that the witness should be subject to cross-examination on whatever statements he might make.

Mr. Nolan then proceeded: "In regard to my conversation with members of the Legislature, I wish to add that I had a private interview with Senator Creamer; I may have said something about the bill, but there was not the slightest intimation that corrupt influences were to be used in passing it. In regard to my appearing before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, I have to say that I have been to Albany now for three years in succession, and that I may very possibly have confused one committee with another. Nelson, of Rockland, assisted me in the legislation of the year before, and I may have mixed him up with the transactions of 1871. As regards the nature and amount of my compensation from the steam-ship companies, I think the latter have not acted frankly; I have been informed that my contract, so far from being an exceptional thing, has been continuous for ten years past, and that some of the most reputable firms in New-York have been engaged in a similar business."

The Chairman—I must object to your stating these rumors in regard to the companies unless you give us the sources of your information. A.—I have no intention of attaching odium to the companies; I only say this to protect myself; I think I received the information first in this chamber in the investigation by the committee; I think it was Gen. Jones who informed me; I think he mentioned Develin, Miller & Trow as one of the firms that had similar business.

Q.—You say that this sort of thing has been going on for ten years. Don't you know that head-money has only been charged since 1867? A.—I don't remember as to that; I think the explanation I have given is due to the Legislature as much as to myself; when I said that my contract was continuous, I meant to say that it had been entered into in previous years, and was therefore not exceptional; I reiterate my statement that I never made any promise, express or implied, to pay any money to any member of the Legislature, or to any official of the Board of Emigration.

Mr. Waehner—Did you pay or lend any money to any person unofficially connected with the Board of Emigration? A.—That I decline to answer; I do not think it is within the power of the committee to ask me whether I paid anything to private individuals; I never paid any sums to anybody as my agent, or employed any one to influence the Legislature for me.

Mr. Alvord—Did you ever pay any money over to the principals of whom you were the agent?

The Chairman—The committee have a theory that there are larger men than yourself behind you, and that if they were smaller you would "give them away" without hesitation.

Q.—Will you swear that you did not pay all but $3,500 over to outside parties? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you tell us to whom you paid all that you did not keep yourself or hand over to your partner? A.—That question I decline to answer.

Mr. Alvord—You had better have run away this morning, and not come before us at all.

The Chairman—Assuming that you did pay money to other parties, for what was that money paid? A.—With every possible respect for yourself and the committee, I must decline to answer you; I did not collect the money to pay it to any one officially connected with the Legislature of 1871, either before or after the passage of the bill; I kept a book account in 1871 containing the amounts that I received and the names of the parties to whom I paid them.

Q.—What did you do with that book? A.—I believe it is either burned up or lost, I don't remember which; I did not charge the firm with my expenses while at Albany; my expenses on that occasion were light; I refreshed my memory yesterday by looking at memoranda, papers, &c.; I had no other bills before the Legislature in 1871 except this, and have not spoken to Mr. Denis Burns or to Mr. Frear recently; I never saw Mr. Burns until after the passage of the bill; I never spoke to Frear until after I resigned my position as counsel to the board; Gen. Jones' connection with the board, as far as I know, ceased in 1869.

The Chairman—It is quite clear from the records of the board that Gen. Jones drew his salary as counsel up to the 17th of January, 1871.

Witness—I don't know about that. He may have been connected with the board in a private sort of way after 1869.

The Chairman—He was certainly connected with it to the extent of drawing his salary.

Witness—I had no connection with the board after the period named, and my impression is that Gen. Jones did not; I may have spoken to Jones in 1871 in relation to the bill; I think it very likely that I did; I don't remember whether it was in that conversation or after that that he spoke of Develin, Miller & Co.; I was not connected with the investigation of 1872 in any way; I was in this City at that time, but never attended its sessions; I never heard of money being paid to the Commissioners of Emigration to influence them in regard to a bill.

Mr. Waehner—Mr. Nolan, I want to ask you a round question.

The Witness—Well, Sir, I will give you a square answer.

Q.—Did not Jones or some other person procure you this job from the steam-ship companies, and did he not share with you in the proceeds? A.—I think not; I think that I dealt directly with Mr. Dale; from my personal knowledge, I can say that Jones did not have anything to do with the affair; I don't think that he ever spoke to me about the thing until it was consummated; if so, I have no recollection of it; he resigned his position as counsel to the board about the time I was engaged by the steam-ship companies.

The Chairman—That was almost as remarkable a coincidence as the one Sam Weller tells about.

The Witness—My impression is that Gen. Jones may have called the matter to my attention in 1871.

Q.—Didn't you have an arrangement with him in 1871, by which a portion of the percentage was to go to him in some way? A.—I decline to answer that; I do not mean to make any implication against

Gen. Jones; I simply refuse to answer because the question comes under the former category.

The Chairman—Now, Mr. Nolan, please to look at these papers. Here is Jones' receipt of December 22, 1870, for the balance of his salary, and here on the records of the Board for Jan. 5, 1871, is the fact that his resignation was received and entered upon the minutes. Now, how do you explain these facts, on the theory that he resigned in 1869? A.—I suppose that Mr. Jones can explain—

Mr. Alvord (savagely)—We don't want your supposition. Answer the question as it was put to you.

A.—I say again, that I cannot explain it; I have no doubt, however, that Mr. Jones can.

Mr. Alvord—How do you account, then, for the fact that Gen. Jones, who has the reputation of a man of honor, should receive a salary of $5,000 per year for work that he never did? A.—I do not care to explain that. Gen. Jones will probably attend to that in his own good time.

Q.—Was Gen. Jones your partner in 1870? A.—He was not what I would call an active partner. He gave me the use of his name, but he really gave no attention to the business. I think the firm name at that time was Palmer, Jones & Nolan. I made no arrangement with either of them about dividing the money. I don't remember how long Palmer was in the firm; he was my partner in April, 1871, and I think he was still connected with us in June, 1871.

Mr. Waehner—Now, Sir, did you not pay him a portion of that money? A.—I must again decline to answer.

Q.—Did you ever pay any sum in gross to Palmer during that year; the profits of the concern for instance? The profits of the firm at that time were very small; I think he gave them all to me; I knew Gen. Merritt then; first met him in 1861; may have met him in Albany in 1871; I never had a conversation with him about the bill.

Mr. Waehner—Didn't you pay him, at that time or afterward, a portion of the money contributed by the companies? A.—That I decline to answer; I may have seen Mr. Frear three or four times during the session of 1871; I think I first saw him in the Capitol; I don't know who introduced me to him. The last time I met him was at Saratoga in 1874. It was never suggested to me by any of the lobby that I should speak to him; I don't remember telling Frear that I had made an arrangement with the steam-ship companies, nor do I remember telling it to any member of the Board of Emigration; I do not know that by refusing to answer I am endeavoring to protect other parties; I am not trying to shield any Emigration Commissioner; I decline to say whether I think it would be honorable for any of the commission to participate in this affair; the second arrangement with Dale was made about February, 1872, about the close of the month; it may have lasted two or three months altogether; the amount I received on the second contract was in excess of $7,000; I don't think the contract in the second case was reduced to writing; I think the Cunard, National, Inman, and one of the German lines were parties to it; I think that I was to receive my percentage from the date of the adverse report on the bill raising the head-money; I received no money until after the Legislature had adjourned; I don't remember receiving more than $2,000 that term from Dale; I don't remember the names of the companies that contributed, or the amounts; I will furnish the committee with a list of both as far as I can remember; I think that I am positive that I appeared before the House Committee on Commerce and Navigation; I cannot now remember the names of its members; I had no conversation with any member of the Legislature of 1872, either before or after the bill was reported against; I think I remained in Albany that year until the bill passed; I was there altogether about a week.

Mr. Waehner—Did you pay, or promise to pay any money to secure the defeat of the bill? A.—No, Sir. I never received any money at all until after the bill was reported against.

The Chairman—Was there no contingent agreement, or anything of that kind entered into? Did you never loan any money to any one whom you thought might influence legislation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did any one appear before the committee in opposition to you? A.—I think Mr. Casserly did; I don't recollect whether I had any conversation with him in reference to the bill, while in Albany; I don't remember calling on Mr. Husted while I was there; I have no recollection of visiting Williams & Guion at that time; I think their books will show what payments were made to me; I was at Albany in 1873 for the steam-ship companies; I think I drafted the bill giving them the right to purchase dock property in this city; I think I got $250 for my services on that occasion; I have done nothing for the companies since that time; I would not like to mention the name of the counsel with whom I have advised in reference to my refusal to answer; I have been advised by good authority that I need not answer unless I choose to; I suppose I knew that legislation in 1871 was very largely directed by Tweed in the Senate and Frear in the Assembly; I suppose I knew that no bill affecting the City of New-York could pass without their sanction; I may not have made a formal argument before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation; I suppose I talked to Frear because he controlled such matters in the House.

Q.—Will you swear that you never communicated the fact that you were employed by the steam-ship companies to any member of either House? A.—I will most emphatically decline to say what outside person I paid the money to.

Mr. Alvord—What has become of your books and papers? A.—My impression is that I have burned or otherwise destroyed them; I have one or two bank books, but I decline to produce them; I did not say a short time ago that I had only one; I said that I had one account, but several books.

Mr. Alvord—I am, of course, aware, Sir, that it would be impossible for a gentleman doing your large and remunerative business to get along with one book; I ask, however, if you will produce any one of them for our inspection? A.—That I must decline to do.

Q.—Will you tell us the name of the bank or banks, other than the Union Trust Company, in which you made your deposits? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Waehner—It is only as a convenience to us, Mr. Nolan, that we ask you for the name. We shall find in the end if we have to examine every bank in the city. A.—I repeat again, that I must decline to answer that question; I will say, however, that not a penny of the money went to Jones; the compensation for my services in 1870 was paid me by Mr. Dale; I think the amount was $1,000; my impression is that my total profits were rather over $40,000 than under; the great bulk of it, four-fifths or more, was for work done in 1871; I don't recollect the name of the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation; I do not remember meeting Mr. McCabe in Albany.

Q.—You say you stopped at the Delavan House. Where was your room? A.—In the "sky parlor" the first time; on my second visit I had a room lower down; I could afford it then; so far as the morality of my taking money from the steam-ship companies is concerned, I think any lawyer in New-York would have done the same thing under the circumstances.

Mr. Alvord.—Then I must say that I think very poorly of the lawyers of New-York.

Q.—Was the bill to prevent ticket swindling introduced in the House or the Senate? A.—In the House, I believe.

The Chairman.—It appears that it was introduced in the Senate.

Mr. Alvord—It would have been a good thing for you, Mr. Nolan, if you could have got hold of these records, and studied up a little before coming here.

Mr. Waehner (to witness)—Do you know that on the occasion of your visit to Albany in 1870, the steam-ship companies asked the Emigration Commission to contribute $600 to your expenses? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In what form did you deposit the $40,000? A.—In checks; I deposited the whole amount in person; I decline to say whether I deposited any of the money in any other name than my own.

Q.—Did James W. Husted receive any portion of either, either personally or through a third person? A.—I decline to say whether he did or not.

The witness here expressed a desire to explain some of his answers, and after some debate, and against the strenuous opposition of Mr. Alvord, he obtained permission to do so. He said: "My recollection is that Nelson, of Rockland, took a vital interest in the bill against ticket swindling; whether it was introduced by him I cannot state positively; Mr. Dale's alleged application to the Board of Emigration to contribute $600 to my expenses on that occasion I know nothing of; Gen. Jones' formal resignation as counsel for the Board of Emigration appears to have occurred long after I stated, but I am positive that I knew nothing of it until now." The witness added a few other facts of minor importance that had slipped his memory, and was then allowed to leave the stand, after promising to make out the financial statement referred to in his testimony, and to hold himself in readiness to appear again when called upon.

George H. Mackay, the next witness, testified that he was a member of Assembly in 1872, and introduced the bill raising the head money to $2. This he did at the request of one of the Commissioners of Emigration; the bill was reported upon adversely by the committee to whom it was referred, and of which Mr. Conrad Geio was Chairman; he received no notification of the fate of the bill before the presentation of the report; it was always the custom in such matters to apprise the member introducing the bill of the probable result of the committee's labors; nothing of the kind was done in this case; he saw and heard nothing of Mr. Nolan during the whole session.

The Chairman here exhibited a letter from Assemblyman Vosburgh, dated Albany, July 25, in which the writer stated that, assisted by Mr. Warren Leland, he had examined the register and account-books of the Delavan House for the months of March and April, 1871, and that the name of Michael Nolan was nowhere to be found. As Mr. Nolan had already sworn that he occupied the "sky parlor," as he phrased it, of the hotel on the occasion of his visits that year, which visits occurred on March 6, and again early in April, the committee consider the letter an important contribution to their knowledge of the case, and purpose subjecting Mr. Nolan to a still more searching cross-examination to find out his whereabouts on those occasions. Several of the members freely state that they have very strong suspicions that Mr. Nolan was never in Albany at all in 1871, and that in reality he remained all the while in New-York, acting as a go-between for the steam-ship companies and persons unknown, but whose names cannot long be kept a secret. Mr. Nolan's account with the Union Trust Company, which was exhibited in evidence, shows that from Nov. 3, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1873, he deposited $14,247 03 in sums ranging from $147 25 to $2,000. During the same period he drew out in checks varying between $50 and $3,427 50 the sum of $14,086 63, leaving a balance of $171 standing to his credit on the date last named.

The committee adjourned to meet again this morning.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY NOLAN TO RESIGN.

Mr. Nolan has determined to resign his official position as an assistant in the District Attorney's office, that no discredit may attach to his appointment by District Attorney Phelps. On the arrival of the District Attorney to-day from Watch Hill, Conn., Mr. Nolan's resignation will be presented.

TROUT FISHING.

From The Sun, July 26.

TWIN PONDS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. Y., }
Thursday, July 15, 1875. }

A ride of four hours over the Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point Railroad took me from Monty's Bay to South Bangor, well up in the Adirondack region. Here I was met by a nephew of the veteran Uncle Sim Doty, who had made due preparation to take me out fishing.

"I have got my shanty all ready for you," he said. "When do you want to go?"

"Immediately, if the fishing is good," I replied."

"Well, I guess you can catch all you will want to eat, though you are a little late," said he. "I have got arrangements all made to take you through to the Twin Ponds, and on the way up you can do some fishing in the brook. We will go up over Hog Back and wet our lines in Pitcher Lake, though it is not likely we shall catch many fish there."

The rest of the day was spent in getting ready for the trip in the woods. A stock of provisions seemingly sufficient to last two men a fortnight was first carefully packed and stowed away in the wagon; then there was a thorough overhauling of fishing tackle to see that everything was in order. Flies were critically examined, hooks tested and fastened to the lines, and the bandanna handkerchiefs, to be used in the emergency of the fish refusing to bite at anything else, carefully stowed in my fishing-boat. Then we dug about two quarts of angle worms, and everything was ready, as I supposed, for a start. But not so. We were destined to get other bites than those of trout, and my friend proceeded to compound a preparation to be applied to the hands and face while fishing.

BAIT FOR BLACK FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.

"You see," said he, "at this time of the year the black flies, mosquitoes, and deer flies are pretty thick in the woods, and unless you use something on your hands and face to keep them from biting you, they will drive you out of the woods in a hurry."

"What do you use?" I asked.

"Well, it ain't exactly as sweet smelling as cologne water," he replied, "but you will find it a mighty sight more useful. You see I take about a tablespoonful of tar and put kerosene enough into it to cut it, and then I add about a pint of sweet oil. As long as you keep your hands and face well bathed with that the flies won't touch you; but if you don't you won't take much comfort fishing, if, in fact, you fish at all."

Experience proved the truth of what he said, and I advise every sportsman who goes into the woods in June or July to give this preparation a trial. It is not, as my friend said, so inviting as cologne water, and this it is that keeps the flies and mosquitoes away from you. During my trip to this point I was constantly surrounded by myriads of these pests, but so long as I kept my hands and face well bathed with the preparation not one alighted on them. But when (as occasionally happened in the excitement of the sport) I neglected to apply it frequently, and it had dried up or worn off, I was soon reminded of the fact by the terrible onslaught that they made upon me. I found it preferable to nettings worn over the head and face.

OFF FOR THE FISHING REGION.

Before sunrise the next day we were on our way to the woods, a son of Dr. Doty taking us in a wagon as far as it was possible to go in such a conveyance, and at that point we packed our luggage on our backs. On our way we had been joined by a Mr. Adams and son, and with them we traveled to Hog's Back, a sharp ridge about three miles long and 500 feet high. It is heavily timbered with spruce, hemlock, birch, and maple, and at its highest point is situated Lake Pitcher, so named from its fancied resemblance to a pitcher. It is formed entirely from springs which abound all through this region, and the water is the coldest and purest I ever drank. The lake is about one-fourth of a mile long and about one-sixteenth in width. From here we saw the St. Lawrence River and Canada. There was no boat on the lake, and as the sun was shining full upon it, we soon became convinced that it was useless to fish there, and besides it was too hot for comfort, and descending on the other side of Hog Back, within a few minutes we were in the cool shade and beside a brook about the width of Nassau street running over a sandy, pebbly bottom.

"This brook comes from the Twin Ponds," said Doty; "and I guess you will be able to catch some trout here. You can try it, and I will go ahead a little and build up a fire, so that we can cook some dinner." Suiting the action to the word, he shouldered the basket containing our food and dining utensils and started off up the brook, while I hastened to rig a line upon my pole. And, by the way, my pole was a somewhat novel one, but it proved to be just the thing for brook fishing; and being so convenient to carry, I will describe it for the benefit of others who may desire to visit the wilderness to catch brook trout. It is made of brass, in the shape of a walking cane, with an ivory head. Walking Broadway it might readily be mistaken for ebony, as it is painted black. But the ferrule at the bottom can be unscrewed and taken off, and then three brass tubes fitting into each other may be drawn out until you have a splendid trout pole about twelve feet in length, that can be lengthened or shortened at will. After several years' experience with all kinds of rods in fishing for brook trout, I am satisfied that it is the best and most convenient pole I ever used.

THE SPORT.

Selecting one of Buell's red and gray hackle flies and baiting the hook with part of an angle worm I dropped my line into the brook. It had scarcely touched the water before it was seized by a speckled beauty weighing about one-fourth of a pound. Before abandoning this spot I caught fifteen, and then I moved on up the brook, dropping in wherever there was a log across the brook, or where the action of the water had worn a hole in the bank at the root of some large tree or around a bowlder, hardly ever failing to catch from one to half a dozen out of each hole. Within a few minutes I met Doty coming back to see whether I had any trout. He selected about forty to cook for dinner. This he was not long in getting ready, and though the *menu* was hardly so extensive as Delmonico's, yet I venture to say that there never was a more enjoyable dinner served up by that celebrated caterer. A beautiful spring which burst from the rocks near by took the place of Delmonico's wine.

After our dinner our few cooking utensils and other traps were repacked, and we started for the shanty at the foot of Twin Ponds, about two miles distant. Adams and myself fished up the brook, and Doty carried the basket containing the provisions. On our arrival at the shanty we counted 203 of the speckled beauties, varying from three to ten inches in length. We decided not to try the ponds that night, and immediately commenced preparations for cooking supper and camping for the night. A large cooking stove was in the shanty, having been left there by the men who were building the dam last Winter. A rousing fire was soon started in this, Doty taking charge of the culinary department, while Adams and myself cleaned about fifty trout for supper.

BARNUM'S STUFFED PANTHER.

"Right over there," said Adams, pointing toward a high hill on the other side of the pond, "was killed the largest panther ever seen in this part of the country. Barnum bought the skin and stuffed it, and I used to see it in his old Museum corner of Broadway and Ann street. You see," he continued, "he had been prowling around these parts for a long time, doing a good deal of damage, killing cattle, &c., and finally three men started out, determined to kill him if possible. They took one rifle, an old British musket, a bull-dog, and a quart of whisky. About noon of the second day the dog drove the panther up a big hemlock tree over on that hill, and the hunters came up with him. There was just one drink of whisky left in the bottle, which they drank, then they joined hands and danced a hornpipe about the foot of the tree, the panther meantime growling and lashing his tail. Then the best shot of the three took the rifle, and stepping back a few paces put a ball under the panther's fore shoulder, knocking him off the limb. As he touched the ground the dog grappled with him, and while he and the panther were fighting, another of the party caught the panther by the tail, and the third placed the old British musket under the fore shoulder and sent a handful of slugs through his heart. This settled him. I suppose his skin was burned the time the Museum was burned or you might see it there now."

Then Doty told about trapping a large bear within forty rods of where we were. It was now within two hours of dark and we started to get the boat, which we expected to find hid in the bushes a short distance from the shore. But here we met with our first disappointment. Some one had been there and taken the boat away, and a fruitless search of over an hour failed to discover it. It was now time to prepare for camping for the night, and we returned to the shanty somewhat disappointed about the boat, but consoled with the knowledge that on the morrow another party, consisting of Messrs. Foster, Wells, and G. Adams, would be there with a boat.

Adams cut a sufficient quantity of hemlock branches from a tree near by to make a bed sufficiently large and soft for us all. Then a "smudge" fire, to drive off the gnats and mosquitoes, which were getting a little troublesome, was built in front of the shanty. Then our pipes were again lighted and we chatted pleasantly until the moon had risen over the tops of the trees. Then, taking off our boots, hats, and coats, we went to bed and slept until daylight the next morning on our bed of hemlock boughs. In the night I heard the barking of a wolf at no great distance, and a screech-owl took up a position on a tree a short distance from the shanty and serenaded us for several hours.

Before breakfast I took my line and pole and going to the brook caught a few trout.

269 SPECKLED BEAUTIES.

After breakfast it was agreed that Doty and I should spend the day fishing in the brook, and that the rest of the party, when the boat came, should go up the ponds. With this understanding we separated, and at night Doty and I counted 269 as handsome brook trout as ever were seen.

I have been about a week in this country, and have caught over 500 trout, and might have caught as many more.

"How far is it from here to Paul Smith's?" I asked of Adams, as we sat in front of the shanty door one evening.

"Just about thirty miles south, right through the woods," he replied.

"Is the fishing as good there as it is here?" I asked.

"No, Sir," he replied. "You can catch fifty trout here where you can one there. The fact is they have almost exterminated the trout in the lakes over there with their set lines and gill nets, and about all the trout they get to eat are sold to the big hotels by men who catch them on set lines, or who go after them away in the woods to the ponds and brooks that the popinjays of fashion never see."

This statement was subsequently confirmed by Hon. William A. Wheeler, whom I met in Malone, and who told me that he had visited Paul Smith's every season for the last fifteen years, and that fishing in that region had been utterly ruined by the use of set lines, gill nets, &c. And yet people who profess to be fond of the sport will visit these fashionable fishing resorts year after year, pay fabulous hotel bills, and perhaps catch half a dozen trout during the season, when by entering this great wilderness at fifty other points they may enjoy the true sport of trout fishing at less than one-fourth the expense. But unless they are prepared to rough it a little, I would not advise them to try it. Twin Ponds, as well as the numerous other ponds and brooks in this section which abound with trout, can be reached in about four days from New-York City.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

JUNK-DEALERS TO TAKE OUT LICENSES—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday for the purpose of disposing of unfinished business. Nearly all the members were present.

The bill of Mr. E. Van Ranst, amounting to $80, for carriages furnished to the joint committee of the Common Council during the reception of King Kalakaua, was called up and laid over.

Alderman McCarthy moved the passage of an ordinance requiring junk-dealers to take out a license for every cart, wagon, or other vehicle, boat or other vessel they may use in their business, and procure one metal badge for each, under a penalty of not less than $1 or more than $25 for each offense, any forfeiture or penalty arising under the ordinance to be enforced by the Mayor or recovered by an action in the name of the City, prosecuted in any court of justice, as prescribed by the City Charter. After a brief debate the ordinance was adopted.

The Committee on Law presented a report in favor of amending the ordinance in relation to loading and unloading merchandise, so as to read as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for any public cartman, or for any person having charge of any public cart, wagon, or other vehicle, to drive or back any such public cart, or any other vehicle, on to the sidewalks of any of the streets of this City, or to stop any such cart or any other vehicle on any of the crosswalks or intersections of streets so as to obstruct or hinder the travel along such crosswalks or intersections of streets, or to place any such cart or other vehicle crosswise of any street or wharf of said City, except to load thereon, or unload therefrom, articles of greater weight each than 200 pounds; but in no case shall it be lawful for any person to permit such cart or other vehicle to remain so crosswise of any street for a longer period than may be actually necessary for such purpose, and not to exceed five minutes. The provisions of this ordinance relating to backing any such cart or other vehicle on to the sidewalks shall not apply to any portion of said City south of Fourteenth street, provided that the owner or occupant of every store, warehouse, or other building so occupying the sidewalk in front thereof, shall provide a suitable platform, with convenient steps at each side, to be placed in front of every such store, warehouse, or other building, for the accommodation of pedestrians requiring to pass any such store, warehouse, or other building while the sidewalk is so occupied, and no cart or other vehicle shall remain on the sidewalk in front of any such store, warehouse, or other building, continuously, for a longer period than five minutes."

Alderman Gilon moved as an amendment that platforms be used on the sidewalks when goods are loaded or unloaded, so as to enable pedestrians to pass.

Alderman Billings thought the ordinance was in contravention of law, which forbids obstructions on the public streets. He had in his mind a house on West Broadway that was continually backing up their carts on the sidewalks opposite their store.

Alderman Strack said the ordinance was necessary, so as to enable merchants to receive and deliver goods.

Alderman Gilon's amendment, and also one to make the time to be occupied in loading or unloading goods ten minutes, were lost.

The ordinance was also lost by a vote of 8 to 7.

A protest was received from the property-owners residing in the vicinity of Eighty-sixth street and East River against the dumping-ground in that locality. It was laid over.

The board then adjourned.

ALLEGED CONFESSION OF A YOUNG CRIMINAL.

One cold night last November St. Vincent's Home for Boys, in Poplar street, Brooklyn, was found to be on fire. The flames originated in the basement, and spread with such rapidity to the second floor that the forty inmates of the institution had a narrow escape from death. The prompt arrival of the Fire Department prevented the flames from reaching further than the second floor. At the time the fire was supposed to be of incendiary origin, but a thorough investigation made by Fire Marshal Thorne failed to discover the guilty person. Two boys, inmates of the Home, yesterday told the following rather startling story in reference to the fire to Mr. Dolan, the Superintendent:

One John McNamee, who had been an inmate of the Home, had been discharged a few weeks before the occurrence of the fire, in consequence of his bad conduct. In order, as he said, to "get square," he stole into the cellar at an early hour in the evening and secreted himself in a dark corner until all the inmates had gone to bed, and when everything was quiet applied a match to a quantity of shavings and old clothing which he had saturated with kerosene. He then ran off, and fully expected that the building and all the inmates would be burned up. This secret McNamee kept to himself until a few days ago, when he made a full confession to Mr. Dolan's informants, who became so excited over the matter that they were forced to unburden their minds to the Superintendent. The boys said further that McNamee had told them that he fully intended to set fire to the building a second time, and that he was only watching for a good opportunity to do so, and at the same time warned them to leave the Home, that their lives might not be exposed. Superintendent Nolan procured a warrant for the arrest of McNamee yesterday, but up to a late hour he had not been arrested.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

At a late hour Sunday Officer Fitzhenry was attracted to the corner of First and Monmouth streets, Jersey City, and running there he found a large crowd assembled, but there was no disturbance and no indication of any except the assembled crowd. He was informed, however, that a man named McQuade had been almost murdered by John Bond. The officer found McQuade lying at his residence in an insensible condition and bleeding from several severe and dangerous wounds in the head. The officer arrested Bond and lodged him in the First Precinct Station-house. At the examination, yesterday, Bond stated that he saw some men beating another man and he ran out to his assistance. He rescued the man and dragged him into the hall out of the reach of his assailants. Officer Fitzhenry made inquiries and learned that Bond, McQuade, and a man named Beggins had been out fishing during the day. Beggins became intoxicated, and finding that McQuade could not swim, attempted to throw him overboard. Failing in that, he tried to upset the boat, but did not succeed. When they finally reached the city, McQuade, who is an elderly man, went to his own house, but was followed and attacked by Beggins, who gave him a severe beating. Some of the neighbors came to McQuade's assistance, and were about to take Beggins into custody, but Bond ran across the street and helped him to escape. McQuade's head is swelled to twice its usual proportions, so that the physicians who are in attendance upon him are unable to decide whether his skull is fractured or not. They consider him, however, to be in a very precarious condition, and entertain but very slight hopes of his recovery. Justice Keese decided to hold Bond without bail, for further examination.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE RULE.

The rule that the names of all the members of a firm should appear on bonds given for the payment of duties was rigidly enforced in the Custom-house yesterday, but it did not seem to cause the trouble to merchants that had been predicted. In cases where bonds had to be given it was arranged that the member of the firm who was present, if he had no power of attorney from his partners, should just sign the firm name and then his own, with the understanding that he should procure powers of attorney from the absent members with as little delay as possible. Many of the merchants had already provided themselves with powers of attorney from their partners, and in some instances four or five signatures were made by the same person. In other cases, clerks who were duly authorized by their employers signed the bonds. In order, however, to be free from the necessity of having to place so many signatures to the bonds, it is understood that some of the firms, composed of numerous partners, have decided to instruct their correspondents to consign their goods to one member of their firm, so that one signature only shall be necessary.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS.

JOHN D. LEE'S REJECTED CONFESSION—A FRIENDLY MORMON VERSION—HOW BRIGHAM YOUNG WEPT UPON RECEIVING TIDINGS OF THE MASSACRE.

The Salt Lake *Herald*, a paper sympathizing with the Mormon authorities, publishes the substance of the confession made by John D. Lee, as furnished to it by W. W. Bishop, Lee's attorney. The *Herald* says, the statements being contained in its correspondence from Beaver, Utah:

Mr. Bishop said after he got to Beaver he found the excitement against Lee great. He believed he could not get a fair trial in Utah, and consented that his client should turn State's evidence to get immunity for his own acts. The prosecution agreed to enter a nolle prosequi as to the first indictment absolutely, Lee to take his chances as to future indictments. After a long consultation with his associate counsel he agreed to it, and so advised Lee, and the prosecution agreed that if the confession was satisfactory they would dismiss all kinds of indictments against Lee. After Lee made the confession the prosecution found it did not implicate the high church authorities, but only those of brief authority in the Iron military district, so they refused the statement, believing, Mr. Bishop presumes, that they could, by trying Lee, procure testimony reaching nearer the apostolic centre, and so disregarded their agreements and placed Lee on trial. Lee's statement opens as follows:

"It now becomes my painful though imperative duty to chronicle the circumstances that led to, and fully describe, that unfortunate affair known as the Mountain Meadows massacre, in Utah history, which has been shrouded in mystery for the last fifteen years, causing much comment, excitement, and vindictive feeling throughout the land. The entire blame has rested upon the Mormon people in Utah. Now, in justice to humanity, I feel it my duty to show up the facts as they exist, according to the best of my ability, though I implicate myself by so doing. I have no vindictive feelings whatever against any man or class of individuals. What I do is done from a sense of duty to myself, to my God, and to the people at large, so that the truth may come to light and the blame rest where it properly belongs. I have been arrested on the charge of being engaged in the crime committed at the time and place referred to; I have been in close confinement over eight months since my arrest; I was in irons three months of the time during my confinement; for the last seventeen years—in fact, since the commission of the crime—I have given this subject much thought and reflection. I have made the effort to bear my confinement with fortitude and resignation, well knowing that most of those engaged in this unfortunate affair were led on by religious influences, commonly called fanaticism, and nothing but their devotion to God and their duty to him, as taught to them by their religion and their church leaders, would ever have induced them to have committed the outrageous and unnatural acts, believing that all who participated in the lamentable transaction, or most of them, were acting under orders that they considered it their duty, their religious duty, to obey. I have suffered all kinds of ill-treatment and injury, as well as imprisonment, rather than expose these men, knowing the circumstances as I do, and believing in the sincerity of their motives, as I always have done; but I have a duty to perform, and have, since I was arrested, become convinced that it was not the policy of the Government or the wish of the court to punish those men, but rather to protect them and let the blame rest on their leaders, where it justly and lawfully belongs.

After much thought and meditation I have come to the conclusion that I could no longer remain silent on this subject, but so far as I can bring to the light the circumstances connected therewith and remove the cloud of mystery that has so long obscured the transaction and seemed to agitate the public mind, believing it to be my duty as a man—a duty to myself, to my family, to my God and humanity—to cast aside the shackles so long holding my conscience in silence, and in pursuance of the disinterested advice of my attorneys I now submit the facts so far as I know them, stating nothing from malice or for the purpose of revenge, holding that I can state of my own knowledge, willing that the world may know all that was done and why the acts were committed, I submit the following as the exact, unvarying statements of facts and circumstances connected with the crime known as the Mountain Meadows massacre."

[At this point the pages of the confession relating to the details of the massacre were refused reporters for the present, but their character was permitted to be stated as follows.—Reporter.]

Lee gives at great length a detailed, concise, and alleged perfect statement of the acts and facts connected with the massacre, giving the names of persons, dates, and places. He claims to fully expose all classes of men and every man connected with the outrage. He starts with his first knowledge of the emigrant train, following through their unfortunate experiences and conflicts up to the termination of their sad career. He describes all that was done by the murderers after the commission of the crime, and the action of all connected with it; also the action of Brigham Young and the priesthood; also the acts of those in authority, the disposition of the children saved, and the particulars of their delivery to Dr. Forney, the agent of the Government, who removed them to Missouri.

The statement of Lee fully explains why, for what reason, and how the tragedy was accomplished, stating the justification relied upon by the participants for the commission of that fearful crime.

The details fix the responsibility for the crime upon Isaac C. Haight and John M. Higbee, commanding officers, the former standing on an eminence and giving the signal agreed upon for the slaughter. After the emigrants had been decoyed out of their stronghold by a flag of truce the wounded were hauled out and dispatched. There were engaged in the massacre thirty white men and a large number of Indians. The details of the killing of the men, women, and children surpass in horror all that has ever been written concerning the massacre, and are more terrible, atrocious, and bloody than the most vivid imagination can conjure.

In conclusion he writes as follows:

"A few days after the massacre I was instructed by Major Isaac C. Haight, next in command to W. H. Dame, in Iron military district, to carry a report of what had been done to President Brigham Young at Salt Lake. Haight directed me to give my report and stand up with manly courage, and shoulder as much of the blame as possible, he saying to me that if I did so I should receive a celestial reward. It is my nature never to bind burdens on others that I am not willing to bear myself. I went to Salt Lake and reported to Brigham Young the exact facts connected with the transaction, shouldering a greater share of responsibility than justly belonged to me.

In justice to Brigham Young I must say that when he heard my story he wept like a child, walked the floor and wrung his hands in bitter anguish, and said it was the most unfortunate affair, the most unwarranted event, that had ever happened to the Mormon people. He said 'This transaction will bring sorrow and trouble upon us in Utah. I would to God it had never happened.'

After hearing this, I returned home with a drooping heart and reported the result of my mission to those in authority over me."

Lee says that seventeen children were saved and were all delivered to Dr. Forney, who promised to take them to their friends in Missouri and Nebraska. None of them were killed after the massacre. He sets out that the massacre was the result of military orders, Utah then being under martial law, under command of Brigham Young as Governor, Johnston's army being on the east in Echo Cañon, and an invasion being expected from the west, by way of California, the Mormon people were in a state of excitement, and acted as desperation dictated.

Attorney Bishop alleges that Lee offered to give the prosecution the names of twenty-five of the murderers and where they could be found, as he believes.

DONALDSON AND THE MEDIUM.

The Chicago *Times* has received what purports to be a communication from Donaldson, the missing balloonist, through a Dubuque "medium," the full text of which is this:

"The balloon will be picked up and you will hear from it to-morrow. All hands are lost. Write to the Chicago *Times* and *Journal* that the balloon is lost and we are lost. Also that we threw out ballast supposing we were near the land, when we suddenly dropped into the lake and could not rise the second time."

Upon which the *Times* remarks: "Air navigation becomes very discouraging business when the throwing out of ballast causes a balloon to fall, and it is no wonder that Donaldson was lost when so extraordinary an event took place. It is to be hoped that this sort of mediumistic charlatanry in connection with the balloon disaster will cease. It is very serious business for quite a number of people, who find nothing to make them laugh in all this clairvoyant nonsense. Spiritualism had an excellent opportunity here to demonstrate its truth by giving trustworthy intelligence of the whereabouts of the balloon, but instead we have had half a dozen different stories from as many 'prominent' and 'reliable' mediums. Some of them have saved Donaldson in the pine forests; others have impaled him upon the branches of a tree, and others have precipitated him into the lake."

A LETTER FROM MR. O'CONOR.

Hon. Charles O'Conor has written the following letter in acknowledgement of the conferring upon him of the degree of Doctor of Laws by the Board of Trustees of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., at their late stated meeting, June 23, 1875:

FORT WASHINGTON, July 5, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Honored by receiving your esteemed favor of the 29th ult., announcing that the Washington and Lee University has conferred upon me the Doctorate of Laws, I beg leave to return to the Trustees this expression of my grateful sense and appreciation of the distinction conferred.

Independently of other features rendering it acceptable, it is rendered extremely so by the connection, even in this remote manner, of my name with those of the illustrious departed, to whose honor your shrine of learning is dedicated.

With great respect, your faithful servant,

CH. O'CONOR.

To A. LEYBURN, Rector.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A Pensacola (Fla.) correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* sent the following dispatch on the 22d inst.: "Two prominent physicians who were sent to Fort Barrancas this morning have returned, and officially reported to the Mayor of this city seventeen cases of yellow fever, making eleven new cases since yesterday, one of them being black vomit. Every avenue is guarded to prevent its reaching Pensacola. No fears are entertained here."

AN IRATE MAN WITH A PISTOL.

HE CALLS UPON GOV. CARPENTER, OF IOWA, AND MAKES A LIVELY SCENE.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register.

So many different statements have been made concerning the reported attempt, or threat of assassination made by Isaac Brandt against Gov. Carpenter, Auditor Russell, and others at the time of the exposé of the Rankin defalcation, and the *Register* has been so frequently accused of publishing false or colored statements concerning the transaction, that the public mind is keenly alive to anything connected with the matter. An obscure newspaper, partially owned and wholly controlled by Mr. Brandt, has made frequent denials of the truth of published statements that have been made of the unfortunate affair. It will be remembered that publicity of the occurrence was not first given by the *Register*. This paper has been in possession of all these facts since a year ago last Fall—or about election time—but they were sacredly concealed within the breasts of those who learned them until after Mr. Brandt's trial was concluded, and then they found their way into the public prints through agencies remote from the *Register* office. That forbearance has been not only denied, but it has been shamelessly derided; and, calculating upon it too far, Mr. Brandt's organ has dared the *Register* to the proof. Desiring to state the exact facts, and preferring to trust to the memory of Gov. Carpenter rather than our own, we detailed a reporter to review his Excellency on the subject. The Governor, in response to the reporter's inquiry, stated that he had recently received a letter from a friend of Mr. Brandt, requesting a complete statement of the facts in the case, and, although he regretted that circumstances compelled him to appear in the matter, he felt that he would not be justified in withholding the facts from the public, and stated them to the reporter in the form of the letter referred to, as follows, a copy of a portion of which letter we requested for publication, and give it in literal quotation below:

"Upon my return from Fort Dodge I received your letter inquiring as to the truthfulness of a story which has found its way into the newspapers respecting a foolish scene between Isaac Brandt and myself. As you inquire about this, I suppose, for your own personal satisfaction, I will state, as briefly as possible, all I can remember in regard to it, and just as it occurred. In the first place, a short time after it came to my knowledge that Major Rankin was likely to be a defaulter in his accounts as Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College, and while I was engaged in assisting the board in their endeavor to secure the funds of the college, as far as possible, from the property of the Major, Mr. Clarkson came to my office one afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Brandt, and asked me to give him the facts respecting the defalcation, 'as it was being rumored on the street that he (Rankin) was a defaulter, and that he had deeded his property to the college.' I said to him that I could give him such information as I had respecting it, but that I would prefer that he should go directly to the Major for the facts. He said he doubted whether the Major would tell him, and asked me to go with him to the Major's house, and I did so. In this interview I told the Major that his trouble could not be kept from the public, and that I wanted him to tell Mr. Clarkson all the facts concerning it, so that the people might know the exact truth. After some hesitation and remonstrance (as he still believed he could in some way secure the money) he agreed to do so. I then returned to my office, leaving him and Mr. Clarkson by themselves. The next morning (which I think was New-Year's morning of 1873) the account of the defalcation appeared in the *Daily Register*. The closing paragraph, as I remember it now, was in substance as follows: 'Isaac Brandt, the Deputy State Treasurer, is in no sense responsible for the defalcation, as he did not handle the college funds, and owned no stock in the school-desk factory.' In the afternoon of the day of this publication I was alone in my office, and there were but few persons about the State-house, as it was a holiday, when Brandt came in greatly excited, in fact he was pale with rage, and, coming up to the desk at which I was writing he said: 'If any one drags me into this Rankin scandal I intend to shoot him as I would a dog. I have been all the forenoon cleaning up and loading my revolver, and I'll be —— if I don't use it. I killed two men in Indiana, and I guess I can defend my reputation here.' I asked him what he meant. He replied, '—— you, I mean you.' I told him I was not used to being talked to in that manner, and that when he could talk to me decently I would hear him. He then said: 'You and Clarkson fixed up that article in the *Register* about the defalcation, and you could have prevented the allusion to me.' As he had now cooled somewhat, I said to him that I did not see the article, and knew nothing of what Mr. Clarkson had written until I read it in the morning paper; that I was not in the habit of going about editors to inspire their editorials, and, further, that all the allusion I saw to him in the article seemed to be commendatory and to his credit. 'O,' said he, 'I'm not such a fool that I can't see the point in that article. My name was just lugged in there to set inquiry on foot in regard to me, and for the purpose of connecting my name with Major Rankin's in the public mind.' 'Well,' I replied, 'if that is the interpretation you put upon it, you can see a conclusion entirely too remote for my comprehension;' and I said further that whatever grievance he might have he must settle it with the editor of that paper and not with me. He then said he would 'go and settle Clarkson,' and started out of the Capitol and down the street toward the west city. This is the whole thing as nearly as I can remember. I of course do not give the exact words, nor all that was said, especially all the profanity, but it is the substance."

In the course of the conversation the Governor stated that during the interview between himself and Mr. Brandt, the latter kept his hand on his pistol nearly all the time. His manner was that of a man perfectly frantic with rage.

The Governor also stated that Auditor Russell called upon him the evening of the day when the pistol scene occurred. After some introductory conversation Mr. Russell told the Governor that Mr. Brandt had made the same threats toward him that he had made toward the Executive, and had drawn the revolver and showed it to him.

Concerning the credibility of these statements, forced from the *Register* by the false insinuations and bravado of Mr. Brandt's organ, we leave the public to judge. It is a matter of veracity between the editor of that paper, Gov. Carpenter, and Auditor Russell. There can be no doubt as to the verdict.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

THE RECENT BREAK—CHICAGO VIEWS OF THE LATE FLUCTUATIONS.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 24.

As outsiders who have watched the grain and produce markets of this country without any personal interest on either side must have anticipated, there came a very serious break yesterday. There was at one time a decline of eight and a half cents in wheat and $1 25 a barrel in pork. There was a panic, and the staples went up and down in the most confusing and demoralizing way. The trouble is that the speculative tendency got the better of the cooler judgment. All the circumstances that led to the recent rise in wheat were exaggerated. The wet weather had not the real influence with which it was accredited. It was too early for rain to seriously threaten the foreign crops. Their harvesting season had not come, and water was a fertilizer and stimulant instead of a retardant. This was felt and appreciated in New-York several days ago, but not in Chicago nor the West generally. Some days ago the buying of wheat for shipment came to a standstill, in spite of the low freights that have been ruling. Wheat has been relatively higher in this market than in New-York, and even in Liverpool, notwithstanding the upward tendency reported from England as a consequence of the prognostication of spoiled crops in Europe. Yet, notwithstanding this evident halt in the forward movement, the speculative prices were maintained here. It is said that before the opening of the Board yesterday morning, men were going around to the offices begging for wheat at almost any price, and that $1 31½ was actually paid. Yet the Board was no sooner opened than the market broke, and there were sales ten cents below that figure. Such a break only shows the unreasonable thoughtlessness of the speculators, which is illustrated whether the tendency is downward or upward. They butt as stubbornly as goats against facts, and yet run like sheep when the facts assert their force in spite of them.

The recent rise in the prices of breadstuffs might have been turned to the advantage of Chicago and the whole West in a much greater degree than has been the case. The true policy would have been to follow the New-York and Liverpool markets closely, and to hurry the grain forward as rapidly as possible, thereby taking advantage of the speculative tendency elsewhere and of the cheap freights. Wheat, at from $1 20 to $1 25 here, gives the farmer a good price, and at this range the shipment of the grain would not have been stopped. The movement would have stimulated business throughout the West, and Chicago would have been the principal beneficiary. There is yet time to inaugurate and maintain this common-sense policy if the Board of Trade men can regain their heads; and by this legitimate policy of selling what they have to sell at a fair price, and making hay while the sun shines, they may recoup the losses incident to their rattle-brained folly. It will be necessary for them to remember, however, that prices are not made and the market cannot be fixed in Chicago, and if they make the crazy attempt—it doesn't matter much which way—they are sure to meet with losses, and do the West, both the producer and the factor, serious injury.

MEN EASILY SWINDLED.

Joseph J. Smith, of No. 1 Broadway, made affidavit before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, to the effect that on April 6 he read the advertisement in a New-York paper of Mathew Westbrook, of No. 273 Hudson street, who offered a half interest in a bottling business for $300; that he went to Westbrook, who made flattering statements to him about the prospects of his bottling business; that he paid Westbrook $100 on an understanding that they were eventually to become partners, and he to pay the balance when that arrangement was made. Meantime Smith ascertained that the business was not as remunerative as was represented, and Westbrook not the man he thought he was, and he consequently withdrew from the arrangement. Since then he has met several people, and corresponded with others, who have been cheated in the same way by Westbrook. A charge of larceny by trick and device was made, and Officer Flemming arrested Westbrook at the Ludlow Street Jail, where he was held on a civil suit instituted by a man named Butler for the same offense. Westbrook was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

THE NEWARK BAY TRAGEDY.

ARREST OF A MAN ON SUSPICION OF HAVING THROWN MILLER INTO THE WATER.

The name of the man who, it is alleged, was thrown from the tug-boat Cornell and drowned in Newark Bay on Sunday afternoon has been ascertained to be James Miller. He was employed as cook on board the boat, and resided at the corner of Washington and Vestry streets, New-York. The Jersey City Police are diligently working up the case, and express confidence in their ability to solve the mystery. Yesterday morning a man who gave his name as Parker called at the store of Mr. Peter Dalton, Jr., the young man who saw the occurrence from a yacht and gave information to the Police, and assured him that the drowning of Miller was entirely accidental. He tried to induce Mr. Dalton to deny his statement which appeared in the papers yesterday morning, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Dalton declares positively that he saw two men struggling at the stern of the boat, and one of them knocked the other down. He then picked the prostrate man up bodily and threw him over the guard rail into the water. This statement is fully corroborated by the other persons who were on the yacht with Mr. Dalton. The Cornell did not increase her speed after the occurrence, as was first stated, but slowed up, and a yawl-boat was lowered from her deck into the water, and one man, with only one oar, jumped into it. He paddled around for a few minutes and was then taken back on board the boat. The man Parker was very angry at the failure of his effort to persuade Dalton to contradict his first statement, and threatened that gentleman with violence, but was promptly ordered out of the store. He then went to Police head-quarters and made the same statement he had made to Dalton, at the same time adding that he had called upon Miller's widow before he came to Jersey City, and given her $50. Although he was very positive in his statement that the drowning of Miller was accidental, he admitted that he did not witness the occurrence, as he was in another part of the boat at the time. Both the owner and the Captain of the boat were at Police head-quarters yesterday, but neither of them could throw any light on the mystery. Yesterday afternoon Detective Francis arrested Hugh Carr, a New-York 'longshoreman, on suspicion of being the man who had the scuffle with Miller and threw him overboard. The prisoner is a short, thick-set man, with close-cropped black hair. He was suffering visibly from the effects of too much liquor, and it was feared that he was about to have an attack of delirium tremens. He was taken before Justice Keese last night for examination, and stated that he got on board the boat at Pier No. 42, and at that time he was drunk. The boat was on a trial trip, after being rebuilt, and there were about twenty others on board. There were two kegs of lager in the boat, and of this he partook very freely. The party landed at Perth Amboy and remained there for some time. When he returned to the boat he was so drunk that he fell asleep, and remembered nothing more until he was awakened by some one who told him that a man had fallen overboard. He could not remember who woke him up. The prisoner also stated that "Little Jack," the fireman of the Colonel Boggs, whose proper name he did not know, was on board and tried to stop the engine. He (Carr) saw Miller sink the last time, and believed that the men in the yacht could have saved him. Mrs. Miller, the widow of the drowned man, was examined, and she stated that she had received $50 from Parker, but that he had made her sign an agreement not to libel the Cornell. The Police are of the opinion that either Carr or "Little Jack," or both of them, threw Miller into the water, and they are now in search of the latter, who is said to reside at Greenpoint. Judge Keese committed Carr to await further developments.

AN IDEAL SUMMER COSTUME.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The suggestions in THE TIMES this morning as to Summer costume struck me as extremely sensible. I do not see that it need require a great deal of courage to adopt the substance of them. It is already done, in great part, at the seaside and in the mountains. At Nantucket, last Summer, there were several young fellows from Harvard whose daily dress, for house and street, consisted of flannel trousers and shirt, white canvas shoes, and a straw hat with a loose band of gauze about it, (a very good substitute for the turban.) This costume was quite pleasing in appearance, and comfortable as well. I presume that there was an undersuit of thin woven woolen goods, and the dark blue could with advantage be exchanged for a light gray or brown. The chief objection to the dress is that, though it avoided the triple collars and the coat, it included trousers belted at the waist, and a shirt reaching below the waist, making a torrid zone about the physical equator, which is one of the most unendurable features of our usual dress. A modification of this costume, which would render it less conspicuous and leave it perhaps equally comfortable, would be a thin flannel shirt or "waist," made low in the throat with a loose collar, under which might be worn a thin tie; the shirt to reach only to the top of the trousers, to which it might be fastened by buttons on the under side of the waistband. To this could be added a thin, unlined flannel or alpaca sack coat, to save appearances. This kind of a suit I once wore through the White Hills on a ten days' tramp with great comfort. I do not believe it would attract special attention on Broadway to-day, and I've a great mind to try it. C.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN IN HOBOKEN.

Mrs. Adolph Schutenhelm, residing at No. 40 Fifth street, Hoboken, returned home yesterday morning from a brief visit to her married daughter in Newark, and was horrified on opening the door of her apartments to find her husband lying in a pool of blood on the floor dead, with a bullet hole through the head. She only went away from home on Saturday, and it was at her husband's urgent request that she made the visit. No one in the house or neighborhood heard the shot fired but it is presumed that Schutenhelm killed himself Sunday night. His wife says she knows of no motive which could prompt him to commit the rash act except it might be business reverses. When the body was found a small Smith & Wesson revolver was grasped tightly in one hand. Deceased was fifty-three years old, and a liquor merchant doing business in New-York. County Physician Stout was notified, and will probably order an inquest.

DELAYS ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

The White Plains down train, which left Morrisania at 5:14 yesterday afternoon, reached the depot twenty minutes behind time, two delays having occurred on the way, somewhat to the alarm of the passengers. The first took place at the causeway over the marshes near One Hundred and Tenth street, and was unexplained. The second stoppage occurred in the tunnel, and caused much excitement, a tremendous explosion, like that of a cannon, being followed by a sudden shriek of the engine and the application of the brakes. The conductor explained that the explosion was that of a torpedo placed on the track to warn them of an obstruction ahead, the obstruction this time being a freight train that was too much for the engine, and could not be moved till the White Plains train's locomotive was put on in the rear.

A BODY IDENTIFIED.

On the 24th inst. a man aged about fifty years, having gray hair and wearing a full beard, entered the saloon and restaurant No. 101 Chatham street, and while standing at the bar dropped dead. His body was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house and thence sent to the Morgue by Police Capt. Williams. From information received yesterday at the Coroners' office, it would seem that the deceased is Mr. James McIvor, formerly a reporter attached to the staff of the Bingham on *Times*, and supposed to have been recently connected with some Utica journal. Unless speedily claimed by relatives or friends, the body of Mr. McIvor will be buried in Potter's Field.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

Col. Dunlap, the new Commissioner of Jurors, transacted a large amount of business yesterday. Answers to about 250 notices to do jury duty were received and filed. Mr. Douglas Taylor, the Commissioner whom Col. Dunlap has displaced, will leave Europe for this City in the steamer City of Chester on Thursday. On his arrival here he will contest the right of Col. Dunlap to the office.

FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26.—A man named Johnson, with his wife and five children, in a wagon, drove into the Coosawattee River in Gordon County, and got into deep water, when the wagon-bed floated off. All the children were drowned. The man and his wife escaped. The bodies of four of the children have been recovered.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS CAMP MEETING.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 26.—A very large audience was present at the Thousand Islands camp meeting yesterday. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Carman, Mrs. Humphrey, and Mrs. Wheeler. A woman's missionary society was formed.

CROPS IN THE WEST.

GOOD REPORTS FROM COLORADO.

THE BLESSING OF THE RECENT RAINS—THE DESTRUCTION BY GRASSHOPPERS—FAIR CROPS AND A HOPEFUL FEELING—EMIGRANTS CROSSING THE RANGE FOR OREGON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Colorado, Tuesday, July 20, 1875.

This section of the country along the eastern slope of the mountains from Cheyenne as far south as Santa Fé, and reaching well out upon the plains, has been visited with unprecedented rains during the past two or three weeks. The Arkansas and South Platte Rivers have been swollen beyond anything known in the last ten years, and many of the creek bottoms that have been for years dry are now swift and in some cases deep streams. Considerable damage was done by the sweeping away of bridges and the flooding of fields, but this is of slight account compared with the good that has been done. The early crops were taken by the grasshoppers, and had a dry season followed but poor returns could have come of the resowing and replanting. The copious rains, however, coming at the time when grain and vegetables were just starting again, have made the prospect for full crops better than for two years past. This is so throughout Colorado, Wyoming, and New-Mexico. The agricultural product of Colorado has in some seasons run as high as $5,000,000. Last year it was hardly half that amount. This year it will, as estimated by those competent to judge, reach $4,000,000. The farmers of Colorado suffered much more than was generally reported last year. But the cry that went up from Kansas and Nebraska seemed to shut them off from any claims for help; in fact they did not ask it, but really contributed some $15,000 in money and clothing to the Kansas sufferers. Early this season, when the grasshoppers again raided their fields and swept away everything, there was no begging, but a disposition to make the best of everything. The merchants of Denver and other towns, who have been carrying the ranchmen through the hard times of the past two years, came readily to their relief, and furnished all the seed needed for replanting.

What a change has been wrought in the general prospect after the late rains, may be seen by the following reports of an officer of the Colorado Industrial Association. Under date of July 1 he writes as follows:

"During the last week we have traveled several hundred miles through Colorado, and from personal examination can state positively in regard to the crops in the sections visited. The localities seen were from forty to fifty miles south of Denver, including a part of the valleys of the Platte, of Plum and Cherry Creeks. Here and there on the Platte can be seen green fields; elsewhere the grasshoppers have swept clean. On the divide there are generally sufficient rains to grow special crops, such as potatoes, but last year was a dry one, and this year has been dryer still. At the same time the grasshoppers have been thick, and the only promising crop is potatoes and this in small amount. In places the grasshoppers are still thick, being half grown. As the general elevation is about 7,000 feet, replanting and late sowing will not answer, as their season is short. So dry has it been that oats, much corn, and all other sowed crops, put in late on account of grasshoppers, had not appeared above the ground, and every ranch presented plowed fields entirely bare, with the exception of the potato patch, and the complaint was great of the potato bugs. Along the Upper Platte and in the vicinity of Littleton, which is a choice wheat region, there are only spots which the grasshoppers have not ravaged. The same is true of the Boulder Valley. Clear Creek Valley, which is the market garden of Denver, is pretty well cleaned out. So few strawberries have been raised that some days there are none in the Denver market, and the regular retail price is $1 a quart.

The only section that we can hear of as having full crops of wheat is in Larimer County, in the Cache-le-Poudre and Big Thompson Valleys."

Such was the prospect two weeks ago.

The following report, just made, shows a different state of affairs:

"There is much more encouragement in our correspondence, in reports in local papers, and the personal reports of farmers and others whom we meet at our office. The grasshoppers have almost entirely disappeared, and there is not the slightest prospect that any more damage will be done by them during the remainder of the season. Wherever early grain and vegetables escaped the locust they are reported as looking finely. Potatoes are troubled very little by the potato bug, and a large yield is anticipated. Hay land, except where it could be irrigated, suffered by grasshoppers and for want of rain, but a full two-thirds crop is expected. The late crops are doing well, and if Colorado escapes an early frost, some of the ravages of the grasshoppers will be repaired."

As last year's crops in Colorado were short the markets were without supplies of home products as early as January. The mills have almost all been using Kansas and Utah wheat. At one time no potatoes were in market. For some weeks they ruled at seven cents per pound, or $4 20 per bushel. New potatoes from Tennessee, a new source of supply, are now in market, selling at six and a half cents per pound. All vegetables and fruit, of which there is a fair supply, are freighted in from Utah, California and the Missouri Valley. The live stock interests have also been greatly helped by the late rains. The early part of the season was very dry, and the grass having been eaten off the ranges, many were obliged to seek new localities, some taking their herds northward into Wyoming, and others up along the head-waters of the Republican and Platte and into the parks. Hay for some time has been selling at $30 per ton and very scarce. Since the storms, the entire plains have put on a fresh, green appearance, grass is starting rapidly, and, while live stock will find plenty of feed, there will also be a fine crop of hay.

The ranchmen of Colorado are not a class easily scared by hard times. Although suffering much the past two seasons, many of them losing their all, yet they have stuck by, and the cases where they have sold out and left the country have been rare. Perhaps no community has suffered so much as the Union Colony, at Greeley, and in regard to their condition a local paper says:

"From several sources comes the complaint that needlessly unfavorable reports have been sent out from Greeley concerning the state of affairs here. One statement in particular needs correction. It was to the effect that nearly everything had been eaten up by grasshoppers and that the people were entirely discouraged and leaving town to such an extent that it would be depleted one half. This is an exaggeration and very wrong. To be sure, great damage has been inflicted, and in some instances persons who were wholly eaten out have temporarily left town to get something to do. But few permanent residents have left town for good. The highest estimate of the damage inflicted by the grasshoppers in Union Colony we have seen, placed it at $75,000. This estimate was made before much replanting was done, and was a great mistake. We believe one-third of the arable land in the county is included within our colony bounds. Taking the above estimate to be true, loss in Weld County will but little exceed $200,000. Since then considerable wheat and a large area of corn and potatoes have been planted, which will materially reduce the estimate of damage."

On account of the bad times for farmers, but few accessions have been made to the farming communities of Colorado the past two years. Still some have come in, generally from Kansas and Nebraska. The emigration from the former State westward has been very large this season. Long trains of emigrant teams have for weeks past been noticed crossing the plains. Arrivals in this way, at Denver, will now average ten to twelve families every day. Their general destination is Oregon or Washington Territory. By the routes which they take, the distance is from 2,000 to 2,500 miles, a long way to travel with mule and ox-teams, and requiring six or eight months to make the journey. It is not the young and ambitious who are seeking their homes in that new and distant country, but old men and women are as frequently a part of the company. What there is to tempt them, the emigration documents with such flaming head-lines and fair promises scattered throughout the Missouri Valley during the past few months, will probably explain. The enterprising officials of Washington and Oregon Territories took time by the forelock when they distributed these enticing documents among communities that had been driven to almost any alternative after being eaten out of house and home by the grasshoppers. The new Territories of the Pacific will this year gain greatly in population, and it is to be hoped that they will prove the "promised land" to the poor farmers journeying thither. The late rains, the disappearance of grasshoppers, and the more encouraging outlook in every way for the people of Western Kansas and Nebraska will probably put a sudden stop to this great exodus. Full harvests are promised, and there is a general expectation of good times.

SALT AND SUGAR.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* thus discourses: "If men are the salt of the earth, women are the sugar. Salt is a necessity, sugar is a luxury. Vicious men are the saltpetre; hard, stern men, the rock salt; nice, family men, the table salt. Old maids are the brown sugar; good-natured matrons, the loaf sugar; pretty girls, the fine pulverized white sugar."

MIDSUMMER READING.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY OF CASTAWAYS.

THE MISSING SCHOONER FLORINDA—A VESSEL'S COMPANY AT AN UNNAMED PACIFIC ISLAND FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, July 24.

Recent revelations have excited an intense and growing interest in the fate of the fifteen or twenty men who, more than a quarter of a century ago, chartered the schooner Florinda and set sail for the golden shores of California. For twenty-six years the families of the adventurers have mourned them as lost. The last news of the Florinda was received late in the year 1849, from Rio Janeiro. She had put in at that port some time previous, and then proceeded on her way, leaking badly, it was said. A vessel touching at Rio Janeiro shortly afterward reported having spoken the Florinda in the Pacific, just beyond Cape Horn. From that time forward nothing more was ever heard of the Florinda, and it became an accepted theory that she had been cast away and her crew lost somewhere on the Southern Pacific coast. No tidings reached the families of the ill-fated argonauts, and twenty-six years slipped by without a waif or whisper to disturb the melancholy conviction which had sealed the record of their lives. Their children have grown to manhood and womanhood without the knowledge, with scarcely the memory of a father's love. The hopes that clustered around them have long ago been transferred to that other world in which they were believed to be. Such is the story as it has passed current all this time with the general public and with the greater number of the relatives of the Florinda company. At first of course, there were doubts and fears and expectations, more or less reluctantly resigned for certainty, but to this conclusion all eventually came, and the loss of the schooner with all on board has fully a quarter of a century been regarded as a fact about which there could be no sort of question. The unfortunate men have been as utterly given up as though their burials had taken place in presence of the whole community, and to have told any of their families that they were still alive would have been to ask them to believe that the dead had arisen after twenty-five years of sepulture, and walked forth once more among the living.

A COLONY OF ROBINSON CRUSOES.

Within the past few days, however, precisely this proposition has, in effect, been made. The strange and startling statement has transpired that Harmon Jones and his fellow voyagers were not lost, but are now alive on some nameless and undiscovered island in the lower Pacific. About a month ago a friend of Mrs. Harmon Jones read in an English paper an account of some British vessel having been driven out of her course is a storm and sighted an unknown island. Much to the surprise of the crew the island turned out to be inhabited, and, still more astonishing, by men who spoke the English language. The rest of the story, as given in the paper referred to, is that the castaways told the ship's company that they were the Florinda party who had sailed from New-Orleans in 1849 for California; that they had been wrecked on the island, and had dwelt there ever since, it being then more than twenty-five years that they had not seen a human face or a sign of the world from which they were so utterly eliminated. The paper gave the names of several, all of whom are known to have been of the Florinda's crew, and in many other ways, according to the version of Mrs. Jones' friend, the identity of the party was established, as none but themselves could have established it. It was further stated that the British vessel offered to take the men on board, but they declined saying they had been lost for a quarter of a century; that they knew not in what situation they would find the families they had left, and that they preferred staying and ending their days there rather than venture back to such a doubtful and uncertain future. This paper was four months old when Mrs. Jones' friend saw it, one month ago, and the events narrated were described as having occurred four months previous to the issue of the paper. It is just nine months, then, since the island was discovered by the British vessel, and at that time all or nearly all, of the Florinda party appear to have been alive.

THE FRIENDS OF THE CASTAWAYS.

It need not be said that this news has aroused the deepest interest. To the community at large it recalls the familiar occurrence of the Florinda's sailing from New-Orleans with its adventurous company. To the families of the ill-fated men it comes like a message from another world, and is as though it were the announcement of a resurrection. Within the past few days the relatives have been living in a state of constant excitement, and many of them, especially the sons of Harmon Jones, John A. Sidney and Capt. Kenmure, the skipper of the Florinda, have devoted themselves to following the clue given by the friend who saw the English paper. Extensive inquiries are now on foot, and the British Consul has kindly interested himself in the affair so far as to agree to forward to the War Office in London a full statement of the circumstances, so that the name of the vessel which touched at the castaways' home can be ascertained, and the bearings of the island taken from her log. It would greatly facilitate this end, however, if the copy of the paper giving the original copy were found. It is still hoped that some one who sees this publication may have noticed the paper, and be able to tell us where a number can be had. On that contingency depends much that will simplify and expedite the quest; but it is certain that in any case the friends of the Florinda's crew will never rest again until the mystery is fathomed to its utmost depths.

FALSE IMPRESSIONS OF THE VOYAGE.

The common impression has always been that the schooner, being a very small craft, used previously in the lake and sound trade between here and Pensacola, had made a coasting voyage altogether; but this is evidently an incorrect impression, since, on the 27th of September, 1849, Capt. Kenmure wrote to his wife from one of the Cape Verde Islands, on the coast of Africa, where, after having been six days out from the Balize, they had put in for water. This island is in the same latitude as Hayti, and about 2,000 miles due east. It is directly in the track of navigation from Europe to South America and the Cape, and Capt. Kenmure no doubt sailed for it direct after leaving the Balize, so as to take advantage of the north equatorial stream to that point and the Brazil stream thence to Cape Horn. Capt. Kenmure's letter has been handed us, with permission to make a few extracts. We have no doubt their perusal will be welcome at this time, when everything connected, however remotely, with the Florinda is fraught with peculiar and engrossing interest. The letter is addressed to Mrs. James Kenmure, Carrollton, to the care of Arthur McArthur, ship chandler, Front levee, New-Orleans, United States of America. It is singularly well preserved, having evidently been taken great care of. The handwriting is clear and distinct as though it were the work of yesterday.

CAPTAIN KENMURE'S LETTER.

PORT PRAYO, ISLE OF ST. JAGO,
CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, Africa, Sept. 27, 1849.

MY EVER DEAR WIFE AND FAMILY: I hasten to write to you by the first opportunity offered me, praying to God that this will find you all well and happy, as this leaves me in perfect health. Thank God for it. My dear Sarah, I have had a long and most tedious passage to this place of seventy-six days from the Balize. I wrote to you from Key Biscayno, Cape Florida. I left there on the 1st of August, and got to this place four days ago. So, you see, I had fifty-five days from the last place in America. There were no vessels here the day I came in, but now there are four ships, all with passengers bound to California. They have all had long passages, and, like myself, put in here in distress, for the want of water. I have now got in 1,200 gallons of water and three cords of wood, and shall sail this afternoon. And as I have now got 100 days' water and wood on board, I don't intend to stop this side of Cape Horn. If I find I have a long passage around the cape, I may put into Valparaiso, but if the Almighty favors me I shall go on straight for San Francisco. And now, my dear Sarah, I will tell you about my vessel and passengers. In the first place, the Florinda is a most excellent sea boat, perfectly dry and safe. I believe she makes better weather than any vessel I was ever in, but she sails very badly, so I expect I shall have a very long passage round. But make yourselves perfectly easy about being safe; although the ships are astonished to see so small a craft going so long a voyage. My passengers are all fine young men, and enjoy themselves as much as our small accommodations will allow. They are all on shore at present, and there are now about 300 Americans landed from the different vessels in port; but I believe to-day we shall be off, as we have all wood and water on board. They are very jovial, and seem to enjoy getting on shore, for it is very dull and monotonous being cooped up on board ship. I had some pretty heavy weather the first week I left, but for the last twenty-nine days previous to my coming in here I was becalmed to the north of these islands. I thought we should never get away. Calms all day and night, and here on the coast of Africa it is most terribly warm. I only spoke one vessel the whole time, the ship Citizen, of Boston, and she was bound to San Francisco. And I only saw five vessels since I left America. The day before I got in here I was boarded by the United States brig of war Porpoise. They were glad to see us, as they had not had any news from home for the last five months. We were the first American vessel they had seen. They have been two years on this coast. They want to get home badly, as both officers and men are greatly debilitated by the heat of the climate.

Sidney desires me to give his kind love to all of you, and begs of you to send word to his family that he is well and hearty, and to give his kind love to his wife and child and mother, and to tell them that we are getting on slow but sure, and that with the blessings of God we will return amply compensated for all our troubles. As for myself, I have no doubt of it.

LOST TO THE WORLD FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

Capt. Kenmure here enters into some family matters, which need not be reproduced. Further on he says: "When you see Mr. Williams give him my respects, and tell him I have forgot my pass, and so has Sidney, and that my traveling card is not signed by the N. G. of the lodge." Still further: "If you see John Hoey give my respects to him, and tell him that Mr. Jones and Bogart are quite well, and send their respects." There was another letter which reached Mrs. Kenmure still later, but it appeared to have been mislaid, and the document we have given above constitutes the only extant message from the company of the Florinda after leaving the Balize in July, 1849. They were heard from, as we have already stated, once at Rio Janeiro, where the schooner put in, and again just beyond the cape, where a vessel bound to Rio spoke them. After that throughout the weary lapse of twenty-six years no breath or rumor ever reached the world until there came the story of the British vessel and the unknown island. Circumstances conspire to give that story, strange and romantic though it be, an air of reality which cannot be ignored. In the first place it is difficult to believe that such a narrative could have been manufactured, no matter how strong the disposition. The parties had long been forgotten, save by their few surviving contemporaries, and the names could not have been given so correctly by any but some one of their respective families. Further than this, the fact that it was a vessel of the British Navy from which the narrative came forbids the idea of any deception so wanton and heartless as this would be. It seems perfectly reasonable to suppose that the statements are correct, and we can very readily appreciate as we shall very gladly assist the efforts of the relatives of the men to trace them and solve the mystery of their fate. The impression has created a profound feeling in New-Orleans, and certainly appearances justify the belief that the history of the Florinda company is destined to be enrolled high among the wild and wonderful romances of human vicissitudes and human suffering.

A BLIND FARMER.

AN AMBITIOUS NEW-ENGLAND BOY, WHOSE LOSS OF SIGHT COULD NOT CONQUER HIM.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes from Salem, Knox County, Ill., an interesting account of a successful blind farmer, which we condense in the following paragraphs:

"Perhaps I may tell a story not devoid of interest to the general reader, and which may furnish some incentive to the young man who was not born with a gold spoon in his mouth, and may suggest to him that, in possession of health and vigor and all his faculties, he ought not to repine or despair of success. A few decades ago my subject was born of Quaker parentage in the Champlain Valley, with but little heritage other than a good name. Like most of the New-England boys he set to work, now and then sowing a lot of wild oats with his tame ones, but every year winnowing the harvest a little closer, and slowly but steadily garnering the genuine article. But just as he was getting ready to accomplish something he was suddenly stricken blind. But the Yankee boy would not give up. The question of 'license' or 'no license' was then before the people of New-England. The proposition was to be voted upon, and meetings were held in every town and almost every school district to interest the voters and bring them out to the polls. Our subject saw, or thought he saw, an opening in the cloud. He knew he could talk, for he had talked longer than he could remember. He had read of Bruce's spider, and how Col. Miller took the British battery, and he resolved to try. A boy drove his 'Concord' as he threaded the valleys and climbed the mountains of the Puritan land for two or three years. The blind lecturer was a success. It paid. Silver was about. In time the excitement died away in the East, or rather drifted West. His services were sought for in New-York, Ohio, and Indiana, and finally on to the Mississippi, and he plodded westward with the current. Before leaving, however, he married an intelligent and estimable girl. I presume he got tired of talking with that boy, and then the girl had grown up right near his father's house, and he knew just how she looked, and he liked her and she liked him, and they had been engaged from childhood, and she was a conscientious girl. So they got married, and both of them have been glad of it ever since. The blind lecturer and his wife came West, and through the States mentioned he lectured and throughout many of the Western States. His wife drove the carriage every mile from Vermont to the Mississippi River.

A few years later, in 1849, our young man, whom we will call Mervin H. Pease, purchased land in this township, and built thereon a dwelling, and on this land he has ever since resided. He has fenced and under his personal supervision over 1,000 acres of the best quality of land, and all but some pasture is under a high state of cultivation. Practically there is not an acre that could not be plowed. Near the buildings are fine groves of maple and box elder, which have been raised from the seed where they stand. Adjacent is an orchard of about 1,000 apple trees which were planted eighteen or twenty years ago. Of stock Mr. Pease has 50 horses, 150 head of cattle, and 450 hogs. To feed these and other human and humble animals he has growing 260 acres of corn, which must shell out 15,000 bushels; 35 acres of oats; 15 of wheat; potatoes, vegetables, etc. On his farm are timber, running water, and coal. He has all the necessary conveniences for the economical management of his business. All utensils which are required are supplied. Mr. Pease superintends all his business in person, buys and sells whatever is to be bought or sold. It has not transpired that he has ever been badly cheated. The loss of sight makes the other senses acute. His ears serve a good purpose. About the close of the war he had a few thousand bushels of barley on hand. Being in the telegraph office one day, he heard a message from Chicago clicking through, and his trained ear told him it was a good time to sell. So he stepped into a grain-broker's, over the way, and sold him the barley for $2 10 per bushel. The next day the papers came along and showed a decline of 75 cents on the bushel. The purchaser was sore, and wanted Pease to give him a chance once more so he could make up the loss. This Pease agreed to do, and soon after sold him a large lot of hogs for $9 50 per hundred, which the broker worked off at a loss of $1 on each hundred pounds.'

A LETTER FROM MRS. BEECHER.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says that its recent announcement, on the authority of a lecture agent, that Mr. Beecher had been engaged for a series of lectures in the West in September, was made on incorrect information, and it publishes a letter from Mr. Beecher's wife, written in reply to a letter from P. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Central Iowa District Fair Society, who had addressed Mr. Beecher, hoping to secure him for an address at the exhibition of that society, to be held in the month of September. Her letter reads as follows:

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 17, 1875.

P. H. Bristow, Esq., Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 12th, Mr. Beecher desires me to say that there seems to be a general misapprehension about his going West this Fall, in September. Mr. Beecher cannot travel or lecture in September on account of the "hay cold." Early in August he is compelled every year to leave our home and go to the White Mountains, where he is obliged to remain till the last week of September, and then escapes his enemy. Arrangements were partially made last Fall for Mr. Beecher to lecture in some part of the West, under the direction of a lecture bureau; but, as you are aware, all such plans were broken up by the trial, which, for six months, kept him daily in the court-room. It is quite uncertain if Mr. Beecher will lecture at all this season at any great distance from his home duties. If he does, the places will be left entirely to the direction of the bureau, and relieve him from that care. It will, therefore, be wise for you to secure his services through some such medium in case he is able to go West at all.

Thanks for your kind congratulations. A unanimous verdict would have been gratifying and only *small* justice, in view of the most vile and wicked slanders against the purest, cleanest-hearted man that the sun shines on, and after the tortures of six months in that court-room. But nine against three, and *that three* being such as they were, together with the disclosures of the perjury of the Loader and Price wretches, is considered here equal to what the full vindication would have been had the jury given their verdict without leaving their seats. I have no fears but that ever in this life, my husband will stand acquitted before all men—save such characters as those who have plotted against him, and even *they know* that he is guiltless.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. H. W. BEECHER.

THE MILL RIVER DAMS.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of Monday speaks rather doubtingly of the rebuilding the fatally-defective Williamsburg dam, depending as it does upon the sale of the $40,000 first mortgage bonds. The same journal says: "The valley people do not especially object to the rebuilding, provided it be done securely; but they gravely question the security of the old Goshen reservoir, which was repaired last year. So strong is the feeling against allowing this dam to remain, indeed, that threats of destroying it are frequently made. The specifications for the Williamsburg dam, as prepared by Engineer Ball, of this city, and filed according to law, are very substantial. The ground is to be thoroughly cleared of the surface soil, that portion above the centre wall to be entirely removed, as also for 20 to 50 feet below it. Into this hard-pan foundation is to be built the centre wall of finely-pounded stone and the best cement, carried 3 feet deep into the clay, and gradual narrowing from 18 inches at the base to 12 inches at the top. It is to be five feet south of the north line of top of the dam, and carried one foot above high-water mark. The water-front of this concrete wall is to be plastered with mortar of equal parts of cement and sand. The dam is to be 22 feet wide at the top, and to be carried 5½ feet above the surface of the wasteway; the water slope will be made 2 feet horizontal to 1 vertical and paved 12 to 18 inches thick with rubble stone; while the outer slope will be 2½ feet horizontal to 1 vertical, and paved from 1 to 2 feet thick with rubble stone, being made 3 feet at the base and 1 foot at the top, the paving at the bottom to rest against a foot wall laid in a trench. The upper side of the dam will be of thoroughly puddled clay, loam, and gravel, and the lower side of gravel, all the filling to be made with a plentiful use of water and in layers uniformly level and not over 8 inches thick. The spring on the east side that made so much trouble before, is to be safely drained off below the dam. The outlet pipe is to be of cast-iron, 24 inches in diameter, not to vary over five per cent. from 224 pounds per foot. It will be on the east side of the river, at about the level of the old one, and laid in cement 3 inches and covered 8 feet thick with puddled clayey hard-pan. The wasteway will not be materially changed, but will be paved with stones laid in cement."

COLORED VETERANS.

The colored men living in Charleston, S. C., who served in the United States Army during the recent war, are making exertions to organize a veteran association. They have held two meetings on the subject. At the last meeting they had, a night or two ago, they elected William A. Hord temporary commander, and adopted the outline of a plan of organization. To be a member requires a year's active service in the Army and the possession of a good record. They propose to correspond with veterans of their status in other parts of the country with a view to the formation of a central association.

LAW REPORTS.

A POST OFFICE THIEF.

LETTERS OPENED AT THE WEEHAWKEN (N. J.) OFFICE—ARREST OF THE ROBBER.

Frequent complaints of irregularities in the mails between Guttenberg, N. J., and this City, have been made at the New-York Post Office for some two or three months. Letters containing money, which had been mailed in Guttenberg, never came to hand, and others bearing signs of having been opened or tampered with were received. The matter was placed in the hands of Special Agent Sharratts for investigation, and he succeeded in arresting the thief yesterday, in the person of Arthur F. Merklein, a clerk in the Weehawken (Union Hill) Post Office, of which his mother is Postmistress. From Guttenberg the mail goes to the Weehawken Post Office, where it is detained for about half an hour, and is there separated, part being sent to New-York and part to Hoboken. Mr. Sharratts soon found out that there was nothing wrong in Hoboken. He therefore directed his attention to Guttenberg, and after being satisfied that there was no cause for suspicion there, his next move was to find out on what part of the line the robberies were being committed. To that end he directed the Postmasters at both of those points to make out lists of the letters forwarded by each mail, and to send them in the same bag, but enveloped in such manner as not to attract the attention of the thief. This was safely accomplished by sending the lists done up in newspapers, and it was then made clear that the letters were stolen at some point between Guttenberg and New-York. From other circumstances it was at last made clear that the Weehawken office was the one in which the letters had been stolen, and when all was ready, decoy letters were sent. The thief fell into the trap with the result above stated. Merklein is eighteen years of age, and when taken into custody a part of the stolen property was found in his possession. He made a full confession to Mr. Sharratts, and said, that although he could not remember exactly how much money he had taken from letters, he knew that he had taken over $50. The letters from which he had taken money he said he had destroyed, but had resealed and forwarded many of those he had opened without finding anything valuable inclosed. He admitted that he had spent the money extravagantly on trips to New-York and other places, but said he had not gambled, except for lager beer. He was taken before United States Commissioner Muirhead in Jersey City, and there he waived an examination, and was held in default of $2,000 bail. Much sympathy is felt in Weehawken for the boy's mother, who, it is said, is a most estimable person, and is almost heart-broken at the knowledge of her son's crime.

THE DANSER COUPON ROBBERY.

Charles Barnard, the broker doing business at No. 67 Wall street, who was arrested on Saturday charged with receiving stolen property, in connection with the Danser coupon robbery, was discharged yesterday by Justice Wandall, at the Washington Place Police Court. J. J. Cisco made such statements to Justice Wandall as to satisfy him that Barnard was acting with no criminal intention when he took the coupons from Michael O'Farrell, who presented them to the broker to negotiate for him. It was ascertained from Sergt. Murray that he, with Detectives Keeley and Slevin, secured $3,150 worth of the coupons yesterday. They are the ones sent by Michael O'Farrell to his brother in Scotland, for which he recently wrote, as stated by him in his answer to the affidavit of Mrs. Danser. The officer ascertained that the letter containing the coupons was to be directed to Michael Reynolds, care of D. A. Dewey, No. 749 Ninth avenue, and not to Michael O'Farrell. Accordingly they went to the Postmaster, and learned that the letter had arrived, but had been forwarded to an up-town office. The letter was sent for, however, and in company with the officer, an employe of the Post Office went to the Tombs and delivered the letter to Michael O'Farrell, and then it was taken by Sergt. Murray.

BAIL REDUCED.

James Coddington, charged with constructive larceny in having negotiated ten bonds of the value of $1,000 each, which had been abstracted by young Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, and Peter Zince, charged with obtaining 1,600 bushels of malt by means of false pretenses, were both brought before Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on writs of habeas corpus. Counsel for the accused had them brought before the court for the purpose of moving for a reduction of their bail. Both had been held in default of $10,000 bail each, and the court granted the motion of counsel, fixing the amount in the case of Hamilton at $2,500, and in that of Zince at $5,000.

THE TUG-BOAT OUTRAGE.

The case in which the woman calling herself Louisa Merritt charged Philip Ryan, Captain of the tug-boat Mike Norton, and George Miller with having been concerned in an assault upon her, was to have come on for a hearing yesterday morning at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Otterbourg, but, as on the last occasion, an adjournment was taken on the ground that the complainant was too ill to be present. Capt. Williams expressed doubts about the woman's alleged illness, saying that he thought it was only a subterfuge, and that she would never appear unless brought by force. Ryan says he can prove an alibi. He will probably give bail to-day in the sum of $5,000, the amount fixed by Justice Otterbourg.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Glencross, et al.—In view of the consent of the parties entitled to the remainder of the surplus moneys, I can have no further hesitation in granting the order asked for.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Spaulding.

Wickersham vs. McCaldin.—Motion denied; examination to go on.

Johnson vs. Dempsey.—The judgment should be vacated. Opinion.

Hall vs. Baum.—Motion for new trial granted, with costs.

Kopman vs. Hanford.—Motion for new trial denied; $10 costs.

Bressant vs. Longuerati.—Application dismissed, with costs.

Lee vs. Alden.—Judgment for plaintiff, with $10 costs.

Flanders vs. Glissen.—Judgment for defendant, with costs and five per cent. allowance.

Birch vs. Flendlir.—Motion granted.

Brett vs. Burdick.—Motion denied; no costs.

Nooney vs. Pentland.—Case settled and filed.

Sherman vs. Loughran.—Order that defendant pay over, &c.

Brady vs. Wright.—Defendant may come in on terms, &c.

Le Baron vs. Thompson.—Order staying proceedings, &c.

Deuzer vs. Colman.—Motion to vacate order, &c., denied.

Motions Granted.—Schofield Grate Bar Company vs. Schuman; Cordts vs. Reise; Roche vs. Allen; Blumenthal vs. Marcus.

Altman vs. Weisenberg.—Justification discharged.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
4—Goodwin vs. Einstein.
38—Dudley vs. Shear.
68—Sime vs. Same.
104—Adam vs. Adam.
123—Sherry vs. Crolins.
139—Dudley vs. Mut. Ben. Ice Co.
150—Jordan vs. Midland F. and F. Co.
152—Harbison vs. Van Valkenburg.

Nos.
153—Beyer vs. Haas.
154—Ferris vs. Lalor.
156—Murphy vs. Quinn.
159—Deuzer vs. Allendorfer.
170—Jenkins vs. Lyddy.
173—Cobb vs. Elmore.
175—Tallman vs. Schlessinger.
178—Belloni, Jr., vs. Nathan.

COURT NOTES.

Thomas Riley was held at the Tombs yesterday to answer a charge of stealing a mirror from St. John's Church.

Annie Small, of No. 44 Baxter street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of stealing $46 from Peter Lumbadio, an Italian, living at No. 50 Mulberry street.

Officer O'Shea, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested Edward Burdock at No. 133 Greene street on Sunday night. A "jimmy" was found on his person, secreted in an inside pocket. The prisoner was held in $2,000 to answer by Judge Wandell at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday.

William H. Arnold, of No. 335 East Thirty-sixth street, charged Louisa Tucker with stealing from him, on Sunday night, while he lay asleep on the sidewalk at the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, a silver watch and chain, and $15 in money. She was arrested and committed in $1,000 bail by Justice Wandell at the Washington Place Police Court.

Kate Jager, of No. 28 Cherry street, lived as a servant with Michael Metz, at No. 18 Cherry street. She was charged by Metz with stealing a pocket-book from him while he was asleep, containing $31 48. She denied her guilt, and Metz had her arrested, when she immediately threw away the pocket-book and money. She was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

Officer McConnon, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested a boy yesterday in Fortieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, with two silver cups in his possession. The boy gave his name as Francis J. McNamara. The cups are marked, one with the letters "W. J. A.," and the other with "W. A. A.," in monogram. They were sent to the Property Clerk, and the boy was committed for three months by Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court.

Officer Kelley, of the Sixteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested Robert Harris, John Arnold, and Thomas Brady, whom he found in front of a lager beer saloon kept by Leo Dammers, at No. 239 West-Nineteenth street, on the charge of having broken open the door of the saloon and taken a keg of beer, some cigars, and liquor, valued at $36, from the premises. The property was found in their possession. They were held in $2,000 bail to answer by Justice Wandell at the Washington Place Police Court.

Simon Kauder and Adolph Kiegler, cigar dealers in Haverstraw, were brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday on charges of having in their possession with intent to sell, and with having sold, cigars on which no internal revenue tax had been paid.

THE COAL TRADE.

RATES FOR JULY AND AUGUST—AN ADVANCE IN PRICE FOR THE ENSUING MONTH.

Speaking of the coal trade, the *Philadelphia Ledger* says: The anthracite coal trade is fairly active, and the demand for all the several sizes of prepared coal good. For lump, steamer, and broken coal the demand is not likely to equal the supply until the various classes of iron-works are more generally in operation. It is given out that several of these works in the Schuylkill region will resume early in the coming month of August. The prices of coal will advance monthly on the previous month's prices to the end of the season. The following tables of comparative prices for July and August show the changes by the Reading for the coming month:

PRICES AT RICHMOND FOR HARD WHITE ASH.

	Lump.	Steamer.	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Ches't.
July	$4 50	$4 60	$4 70	$4 85	$5 30	$4 30
August	4 50	4 60	4 70	4 95	5 40	4 40
Advance	....	....	....	10	10	10

PRICES AT PORT CARBON FOR LINE AND CITY.

	Lump.	St'm'r.	B'k'n.	Egg.	Stove.	Ch't.	Ch. 2.	Pa.
July	$2 50	$2 50	$2 90	$3 00	$3 25	$2 40	$2 15	$1 25
Aug.	2 50	2 50	3 00	3 15	3 40	2 40	2 30	1 30
Ad'e.	....	....	10	15	15	....	15	5

A corresponding advance, it is understood, will be made by all the several coal-carrying companies in the combination. The advance, it will be seen, is quite small, and is in a measure controlled by the prospects of trade, which, though now good, it is feared may not be equal to the supply during the next two months. The production for the week ending 17th inst. was 559,164 tons, and for the year 7,981,129 tons, against 11,345,905 tons to corresponding date last year, a decrease of 3,364,736 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 79,546 tons, and for the year 1,894,400 tons, making a total of all kinds for the week of 638,710, and for the year of 9,875,535 tons, against 13,132,538 tons to same time last year, a decrease of 3,257,003 tons. The total production of coal this year to this date, it will be seen, is now about 3,250,000 tons less than at corresponding time last year, an amount that can easily be overcome if the market will but promptly take the production as it can be delivered. The operators in this city generally acknowledge full orders for coal, and thus far the Reading Coal and Iron Company have not dumped a single ton of their prepared coal, orders having been in hand and vessels at Port Richmond ready to take as fast as it arrives.

MICE AND GOPHERS.

The Chicago *Tribune* has an appreciative notice of a bulky volume of 290 pages entitled *Abstract of Results of a Study of the Genera Geomys and Thomomys, with Addenda on the Osteology of Geomyidæ and on the Habits of Geomys Tuza*, by Dr. Elliott Coues, United States Army. With regard to the geomys, the following statement is made by the book: "The conical prolongation of the body above mentioned is that portion which protrudes beyond the ischia, which may be plainly felt on either side; and on the under side appear the orifices of the digestive and genito-urinary system, in close juxtaposition, and both directly at the base of the tail proper. In the rutting season, however, the topography of the parts is changed, owing to the great distention of the perinæum from the turgid organs within." Concerning the *thomomys*, the following still more startling statement is set forth: "No species of *thomomys* having apparently been described before 1829, the history of the genus may be considered to begin at that date. The eminent author of the *Fauna Boreali-Americana* gave five species of '*geomys*' and '*diplostoma*.' One of these is a true *geomys*; the four remaining ones, (*douglasii, bulbivorum, talpoides*, and *umbrinus*,) to which a fifth (*borealis*) was subsequently added, are all *thomomys*. I hardly know where to look for a parallel of this curious case." The *geomys* is a gopher and the *thomomys* is a mouse, and there are five different kinds of gophers and five different kinds of mice along the cañons of the Colorado. The volume bears the Government imprint.

The *Tribune* adds: "If Dr. Coues could in a few words tell the people how to kill off these field-pests he would do some service, but no one in this country cares any more for the *geomys* and the *thomomys*, or the osteology of *geomyidæ*, or the habits of *geomys tuza*, whose 'toes are sparsely pilous with short colorless bristles, and whose tail is perfectly naked beyond the enlarged hairy base,' than for a last year's bird's nest."

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

A passenger on the steamer Roman on her last voyage from Boston to Philadelphia, sends an account to the *Bulletin* of having seen a large "sea serpent" off Cape Cod on the afternoon of July 17. The monster, he says, was observed by others who were on board, among them being a number of seafaring men, and he adds that it had been seen some time previously in that neighborhood, and arrangements were being made by the mariners of Cape Cod for its capture. The passenger says: "The creature was within 400 yards of the steamer. As we brought our marine glasses to bear upon him, a sword fish of medium size rose to the surface and advanced to attack the object of our curiosity. When the sword fish first attacked him he reared his head at least ten feet above the water, and then dove down once more. These actions he kept repeating so that we had a fine opportunity to scrutinize him. His head was rather flat, and closely resembled that of a turtle. The fin we first observed was on the back, several feet from the head, while small fins protruded on each side. The body was at least eight inches in diameter, and presented a slimy surface, covered with large, coarse scales. When he reared his head the water seemed to fairly boil as he rapidly clove his way through the waves, so that by far the largest portion of his body must have been under the water. We estimated his length to be at least sixty feet, but the pilot informed us that a few weeks previous he rose alongside of the steamer Roman, and they reported him to be 120 feet long."

HUNTING DEER WITH A STEAM-BOAT.

The Portland *Orgonian* describes an episode of the 4th of July thus: "On the afternoon of the 4th instant, as the steamer Maria Wilkens was on her way from Freeport to Kalama, she sighted a deer in the river about a mile below the latter place. When first seen he was about one-third of the way across, and striking out boldly for the Oregon shore. The steamer was headed for him with all haste, and there being no firearms on board except a small pocket pistol, it was decided to try to capture him alive. A noose was made in a rope and thrown as the boat approached, but missed the game. The deer whirled and made for the Washington Territory side, which was the nearest, but Capt. Huntington turned the little steamer in fine style and headed him off. The chase now became exciting. A second time the ropes were thrown unsuccessfully, and the deer, though making prodigious efforts to reach the shore, was a third time overhauled. This time both ropes caught on his horns, and after a desperate struggle he was hauled on board and securely fastened, but one horn was broken off in the struggle. He proved to be a four-year-old buck, and in fine condition."

FELL FORTY-EIGHT FEET AND LIVED.

Saturday morning, as George Lewis, a young man nineteen years old, and two or three other painters were at work painting the French roof of a new five-story brown-stone block in Bridgeport, Conn., Lewis' foot slipped from the cornice, and he was precipitated to the ground below, a distance of forty-eight feet, turning three complete somersaults in his descent, and striking on his back and shoulders upon the solid earth. In the fall he struck nothing till within a foot of the ground, when his chin hit a projecting gutter spout, and his lower jaw was split open. No bones were broken, and he was not rendered unconscious, but immediately raised himself to a sitting posture. Dr. Nash was sent for, and he was afterward removed to his home. He suffers intense, agonizing pain, but unless he has received more internal injuries than are now apparent, he will doubtless recover.

A CENTENARIAN.

A Kentucky newspaper, the Columbia *Spectator*, says: "We have received the following statement from Dr. Nell, who has recently seen and conversed with Mrs. Hinton, the lady referred to, who is now living with her son-in-law, John Brock, Esq., near Gradyville, in this county. Mrs. Hinton is one hundred and four years old, was born in Union county, S. C., and has a very active mind. She remembers of her father, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, coming home on a furlough, and of his hiding his farming tools and other property from the Tories. She also remembers helping her father hunt up his hidden property after the war was over. She has a cane which she uses, made of the ramrod used by her father during the struggle for independence. She conscientiously believes in witches, and is averse to talking on the subject of religion."

INDEPENDENT IRISHMEN.

Two hundred and fifty citizens of Sharon, Penn., of Irish descent, have formally asserted their independence of the Democratic politicians now "running the party" in Mercer County. In a published card, signed individually by them with their full names, they say: "While we seek no offices ourselves, we will not support with our votes any man for office unless we are satisfied of his previous good moral character, integrity, and capacity, and have good reason to believe that he would discharge his public duty fearlessly and justly, without prejudice or favor to any class of citizens on account of wealth, poverty, nationality, or religion; without these qualities we shall support no man for his political professions."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, July 26—P. M.

The week opened on the Stock Exchange with a buoyant feeling, and in the early part of the day a marked improvement was effected in the majority of the leading speculative shares, Western Union and Lake Shore being prominent in the dealings. The former rose from 81⅜ to 82¾, and the latter from 61⅛ to 62. Pacific Mail rose steadily from 39¼ to 39⅞. The North-western and St. Paul stocks also exhibited strength, advancing ⅛ to ¾ ℔ cent. North-western reached 42¼; Preferred, 55¾; St. Paul, 37⅜, and the Preferred 60. Union Pacific advanced from 75 to 75⅜, Hannibal and St. Joseph to 26, and Ohios to 24. Michigan Central rose from 64¼ to 65¾, many odd lots having changed hands. In the afternoon the market was weaker and a decline of ¼ to 1⅛ ℔ cent. ensued. Pacific Mail touched 38¾, Western Union 82⅛, Lake Shore 61⅜, Erie 14½, North-western 41¾, St. Paul 36¾, Union Pacific 74½, and Michigan Central 65. Mariposa was firm, the common rising ¾ and the preferred 1¼ ℔ cent. United States Express was firmer and advanced from 42 to 42¾@43. At the close the general market was quiet and firm.

The money market was without change from the close last week, and large offerings of capital were made as low as 1½@2 ℔ cent. throughout the day. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 3½ to 4½ for choice names. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $600,000.

The foreign advices reported money easy at London, the rate of discount in the open market being 2¼ ℔ cent., or ¾ below the bank rate. The Bank of England gained £.15,000 sterling on balance to-day. Consols were steady at 94⅜@94½, and United States bonds firm at 107⅜@107½ for old 1865s, 108⅜@108⅝ for 1867s, 105½ for 10-40s, and 103½@103¾ for new 5s. At the close 1867s were quoted at 108¼@108½. The sterling exchange market was firmer, and during the morning all the cheap bills were picked up. The closing quotations for actual business were $4 86½@$4 87 for bankers' long sterling, and $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand. The decline in wheat in Liverpool, and the reported favorable weather for the crops in England, induced a covering of "short" contracts in gold, which resulted in an advance of ¾ ℔ cent. The earliest registered sales were at 112, but an advance quickly followed to 112⅛. After a temporary reaction to 112⅜ the price reached 112¾, closing at 112⅝, sales and bid. There was a fair borrowing demand for gold, and, after a few transactions, flat, from 1 to 3 ℔ cent. per annum and 1-64 per diem was paid for use.

Government bonds developed much strength to-day, and, although the transactions were small in amount, prices advanced sharply and closed from ¼ to 1 ℔ cent. higher than Saturday. At the close the market was active and strong; 1867s sold as high as 120, and new 5s at 116. A brisk inquiry prevailed for railroad mortgages, and prices were well supported, the Western issues still leading the market. Chicago and North-western firsts sold at 104¾, consolidated at 98½, and do. gold bonds at 85½@85¾. The last named were particularly strong, and were firmly held at the advance. Milwaukee and St. Paul issues continue on the advance. La Crosse Division were bid for from 91½ to 94, but no offerings were elicited. Iowa and Dakota Division advanced from 81 to 83 bid, the bonds being held 2 ℔ cent. higher. Union Pacifics were firm. Firsts reached 100⅞ and Sinking Funds 96½. C., C. and I. C. firsts sold at 50@51½. The changes in the other issues were less important. State bonds were quiet and firm.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,467,489 78
Gold payments	178,519 61
Gold balance	34,961,310 83
Currency receipts	1,609,002 21
Currency payments	597,511 88
Currency balance	57,482,239 34
Customs	663,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MONDAY, JULY 26.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	114⅞	116
United States 5-20s, coup., '62	*114	114½
United States 5-20s, coup., '67	119⅛	120
American Gold	112⅛	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¼@$4 86½	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central	104⅜	104¼
Chicago & Rock Island	105⅝	105⅝
Pacific Mail	39¼	38⅞
St. Paul Common	36⅞	36¾
St. Paul Preferred	59¾	59¾
Western Union	81⅜	82¼
Union Pacific	74¾	74½
Lake Shore	61¼	61½
Wabash & Toledo	6⅜	6⅞
North-western Common	41¾	42
North-western Preferred	54¾	55¼
Del., Lack. and Western	119½	119¾
New-Jersey Central	110⅜	110⅜
Panama	130	130
Erie	14⅞	14½
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	23⅝
C., C. & Indiana Central	5	5¼
Harlem	134½	134½

* Bid.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104⅜	104¼	550
Erie	15⅛	14½	6,450
Lake Shore	62	61⅛	30,000
Wabash	7	6¾	400
North-western	42¼	41¾	10,000
North-western Preferred	55¾	55	1,700
Rock Island	105⅝	105⅝	200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37⅞	36¾	4,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	60	59¾	700
Del., Lack., and Western	119¾	119¾	100
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110¼	123
Michigan Central	65½	64¾	900
Union Pacific	75⅜	74½	3,100
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅜	5⅛	4,300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	26	25½	700
Ohio and Mississippi	24	23½	3,130
Missouri Pacific	50¼	50¼	200
Consolidation Coal	48	48	100
Western Union	82¾	81⅜	50,700
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	15	15	200
Pacific Mail	39⅞	38¾	13,400
Mariposa Land and Mining	12¼	11½	600
Mariposa L. and M. Pref.	12¼	11¼	500
Amer. Mer. Union Express	57⅛	57⅛	100
United States Express	42¾	42	200
Total			132,853

The following are the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122	..
6s, 1881, r.	119½	120
6s, 1881, c.	120½	121
5-20s, 1862, c.	114½	115
5-20s, 1864, r.	116¼	116¾
5-20s, 1864, c.	116¼	116¾
5-20s, 1865, r.	118	118½
5-20s, 1865, c.	118¾	119¼
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	118	118½
5-20s, 1865, n.c.	118½	118⅝
5-20s, 1867, r.	119½	120
5-20s, 1867, c.	120	120¼
5-20s, 1868, r.	119½	120
5-20s, 1868, c.	120	120½
10-40s, r.	117	117¼
10-40s, c.	117⅛	117⅜
5s, 1881, r.	114⅜	114⅝
5s, 1881, c.	115⅞	116

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $50,000 for interest and $261,000 for called bonds.

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$70,509,546
Currency balances	4,551,591
Gold exchanges	13,305,598
Gold balances	1,895,170

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold balances	$1,329,275
Currency balances	1,509,213
Gross clearances	34,224,000

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '85	35
Alabama 5s, '86	35
Alabama 8s, '86	35
Alabama 8s, '88	35
Ark. 6s, Funded	31
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	15
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	15
A.7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O.	15
Ark. 7s, M.O.& R Riv.	15
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	15½
California 7s	112
Connecticut 6s	104
Georgia 6s	90
Georgia 7s, new bds.	98
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	99½
Indiana 5s	100
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Illinois War Loan	100
Kentucky 6s	101
Louisiana 6s	32
Louisiana new bds.	35
La. 6s, new F. Debt.	35
La. 7s, Penitentiary	35
La. 8s, Levee bds.	25
La. 8s, L. bds of '75	35
Michigan 6s, '78-79	101
Michigan 6s, '83	102
Michigan 7s, '90	107
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100
Mo. 6s, due in '77	100¼
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100¼
Mo. 6s, due in '79	100¼
Mo. 6s, due in '80	100½
L. bds, due '81-91 inc.	101⅝
Asy. or Univ. due '92	101
H. & St. Jos. due '75	100¼
H. & St. Jos. due '76	100½
H. & St. Jos. due '86	100½
H. & St. Jos. due '87	100½
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	105
N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n	105
N. Y. 6s Canal L'n 1877	110
N. Y. 6s Canal L'n 1878	110
N. C. 6s old, J & J	20¼
N. C. 6s April & Oct.	20¼
N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	50
N.C.N.C.R.Ap.&Oct.	50
N.C.N.C.R.c.off J&J.	38
N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O.	38
N.C. Fund'g Act 1866	12
N.C. Fund'g Act 1868	11
N.C. new bonds, J.&J.	10
N.C. new bonds, A.&O.	10
Ohio 6s 1875	100½
Ohio 6s 1881	104
Ohio 6s 1886	106½
Rhode Island 6s	104
South Carolina 6s	32
S. C. non-f. bs.	6
Tennessee 6s old	51
Tenn. 6s new bds.	50
Tenn. 6s new series	50
Texas 10s of 1876	103
Virginia 6s old	36
Virginia 6s n.b. 1866	37½
Virginia 6s n.b. 1867	37½
Virginia 6s c. bds.	62
Virginia 6s ex mat.c.	57½
Virginia 6s c. 2d ser.	46
Virginia 6s def. bds.	8⅞
Dis. of Col. 3-65s 1924	72

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d	105½
Alb. & Sus. 3d	100
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	31
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.	38
Chic. & Alton In.	103
St. L., J. & C. 1st	102
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st	113
Chic., B. & Q. C. 7s	104½
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	108¼
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st C.	104¾
Amer. D. & I. bds.	99
M. & St. P. 1st LaC.D.	94
M. & St. P. 1st I.&M.	93
M. & St. P. 1st C.&M.	85
Mil. & St. P. 1st C.	79
Mil. & St. P. 2d	84
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	104½
Chic. & N. W. I. bds.	100
Chic. & N. W. C. bds.	98¼
Chic. & N. W. E. bds.	90
Chic. & N. W. 1st	104½
Chic. & N. W. C. G. bs.	85¼
Chic. & N. W. R. G. bs.	84½
Iowa Midland 1st 8s	80
Peninsula 1st Con.	96½
Chicago & Mil. 1st	98
C., C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S.F.	106
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	111
Morris & Essex 1st	118
Morris & Essex 2d	109½
Mor. & Es. 1st C. G.	103⅝
Erie 1st, extended	103½
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	101
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	98½
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	97
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	96
Long Dock bonds	101½
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	85
C. Falls & Mil. 1st	80
Ind., B. & West. 1st	28
Ind., B. & West. 2d	9
M. So. 7 per cent. 2d	101¾
M. So. N. I. Fd. 7 p.c.	107¼
Cleve. & Toledo S. F.	104
Cl. & Tol. new bds.	103½
Cl. P. & A. old bds.	101¼
Cl. P. & A. new bds.	104
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	103
Buf. & Erie N. Bds.	103
Buf. & State L. 7s	100
Kal. & W. Pigeon 1st	83½
Lake Shore D. Bds.	101
Lake Shore C. C. 1st	102
Lake Shore C. R. 1st	101
Lake Shore C. R. 2d	95
Marietta & Cin. 1st	107
M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	103¼
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	113
N. J. South. 1st 7s	28⅛
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¼
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, C.	115¾
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, R.	114
Han. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	108½
Harlem 1st 7s, C.	110⅞
Harlem 1st 7s, R.	110½
N. Missouri 1st	89⅞
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	97
Ohio & Miss. Consol.	96
Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	76¼
C. Pacific Gold Bds.	100½
C. Pacific San J. B.	90
Union Pacific 1st	100⅝
U. Pac. Sink. Fund	96⅛
Pacific of Mo. 1st	95
Pacific 7s, g'd. by Mo.	100½
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	101
C. & P. 4th, S. F.	100
Col. Chic. & Ind. 1st	52
Col. Chic. & Ind. 2d	20
St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	99½
Alton & T. H. 1st	106½
Alton & T. H. 2d, In.	75
B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	97
Tol., P. & W., E. D.	70
Tol., P. & W., W. D.	57
Tol., P. & W. 2d	22
Tol. & W. 1st ex.	83
T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	61
Tol. & Wabash 2d	75
T. & W. Con. Conv.	30
Han. & Naples 1st	40
Great West. 1st, 1888	80¼
Great West. 2d, 1893	55
Quin. & Tol. 1st, 1890	52

And the following for City bank shares:

America	150
American Exchange	116½
Butchers' & Drovers'	135
Central National	99
Chemical	1300
Commerce	119
Continental	100
Corn Exchange	133
First National	200
Fourth National	101
Manhattan	150
Marine	130
Mechanics'	142
Mercantile	108
Merchants'	121¼
Merchants' Exch.	102
Metropolitan	133
N. Y. National Ex.	100
Ninth National	80
North America	100½
Republic	95
State of New-York	114½
Tradesmen's	141
Union	140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	...	104
City 6s, new	107	107⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130½
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅝	51¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62⅛
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	42¾	44
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21½	21⅝
Northern Central Railroad	29½	...
Lehigh Navigation	50⅞	51
Lehigh Gold Loan	...	102

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared a dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable Aug. 2.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
of the
VERMONT DIVISION
PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.
$20,000 PER MILE,

Less than half the average cost of New-England rail roads. A limited amount, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, for sale by

HASSLER & CO.,
No. 7 Wall st., New-York.

☞ TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES:
SIR: The past week has been for the LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY about the worst one in its history.

The movement of grain has done it no good.

Total receipts at this point for the week ending last night (Saturday) of wheat and corn have been by railroads only 173,500 bushels, against 1,695,000 bushels received by the lake steamers, and it is lucky for the railroads that they have done so little at the rates. These statements are reliable, and will be borne out by the "daily reports" in your own paper.

BUFFALO, July 24, 1875. AN EX-STOCKHOLDER.
—*Advertisement.*

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—Flour very firm; holders asking higher rates. Wheat unsettled and lower; closed firmer; No. 1 Spring, $1 19; No. 2 do., $1 17, spot; has sold at $1 15½; $1 16¾, August; $1 15¾, September; $1 12, all the year; No. 3 do., $1 11@$1 11½; Rejected, $1. Corn irregular, but in the main lower; No. 2 Mixed, 71¼c., spot; 71⅛c. bid, August; 72⅛ September; Rejected, 67c. Oats easier, but in good demand; No. 2, 53¼c., spot; 40¼c., bid August; 37¼c., bid September; Rejected, 52½c. Barley—Buyers offering lower prices; No. 2 Spring, $1 32, spot; $1 01, September; $1 00½, bid October. Rye in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2, 78c., August; 76c., September. Pork in fair demand at advanced prices; $20 50@$20 55, spot; $20 70@$20 72½, September; $20 25@$20 30, October. Lard quiet and weak at 13½c., spot; $13 70, September. Bulk Meats quiet and weak; Shoulders, 8½c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅞c.; Short Clear do., 12c., all cash, July or August. Whisky, $1 17. Freights unchanged. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour; 120,000 bushels Wheat; 294,000 bushels Corn; 20,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Barley; 780 bushels Rye. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour; 230,000 bushels Wheat; 238,000 bushels Corn; 13,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat easier at $1 16⅝, August; $1 15⅝, September. Corn lower at 70½c.@70¾c., August; 71½c., September. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork a trifle easier. Lard lower at $13 45, August; $13 65, September.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—Flour dull and weak for all grades except choice Old; little done. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 39¾, cash; $1 30@$1 32½, August. Corn unsettled and lower; one or two car lots of No. 2 Mixed sold at 66c.; at call, only 60c. was bid, cash; sales at 67c.@67½c., August; 68½c.@69c., September. Oats unsettled and lower; one car No. 2 sold at 53c.; at call, 52c. was bid, cash; sales at 38¼c.@38½c., August. Rye—No transactions; $1@$1 01 bid. Pork opened lower at $21; closed at $21 25. Lard nominal; held at 13c. for Summer. Bulk Meats held firmly; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¼c. and 12½c. Bacon—Demand good at full prices; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib, 12⅞c. and 13¼c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Live Hogs higher, especially for shipping grades, for which there is a strong demand; Shippers', $7 25@$7 50; Bacon, $7@$7 35; Butchers', $7 25@$7 60. Cattle quiet and weak; the run was mainly on common to medium Texas; good to choice Native Steers, $6 25@$6 60; fair, $5 10@$5 65; common to medium, $4@$4 90; choice through Texans, $4 65; good, $4 25@$4 40; medium to fair, $3 30@$3 70; common, $2 90@$3 15. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 890 head Hogs, 2,000 head Cattle.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Flour quiet; Howard street and Western Superfine, $4 25@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6@$7 25; City Mills Superfine, $4 50@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Rio brands, $7 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8 50. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 43; Mixed do., $1 42; No. 2 Western Red, $1 41; Pennsylvania Red, $1 40@$1 42; Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 45; do. Amber, $1 46@$1 50; do. White, $1 30@$1 50; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring, $1 32@$1 35. Corn dull and lower; Southern White, 93c.; do. Yellow, nominally 86c.@87c.; Western Mixed, 85c. spot; 87c. August. Oats dull; Southern, 63c.@66c.; Western White, 65c.; do. Mixed, 63c. Rye steady at $1. Hay in fair demand; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $23@$29. Provisions strong and buoyant; Pork, $22 25@$22 50. Bulk Meats scarce and strong; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c., loose; packed, 9½c. and 12¾c. Bacon strong; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard firm; Refined, 14½c. Butter firm; Western Extras, 22c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 19c.@21c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 4⅞c.@5c.; Refined, 11c. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 17¼c.@20c.; jobbing, 17¾c.@20½c. Whisky dull at $1 20½@$1 21.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26.—In store—Wheat, 936,610 bushels; Corn, 495,954 bushels; Oats, 51,590 bushels; Malt, 47,725 bushels. Lake Receipts—Flour, 12,760 bbls; Wheat, 312,000 bushels; Corn, 172,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 4,690 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 500 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat 88,000 bushels; Corn, 274,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 500 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Canal Shipments—Boats scarce. Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 14,500 bushels. Interior Points—Wheat, 2,000 bushels. Canal Freights nominal. Flour 25c.@50c. lower; small sales. Wheat neglected, unsettled and entirely nominal. Corn dull, nominally 77c.@78c. for No. 2 Mixed Western. Oats dull; sales of 1 car Canada, at 61c. Rye dull; sales of 1 car Milwaukee at $1 15. Pork quiet at $21 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14¼c. High-wines nominal at $1 20.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Bark held at $34 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Petroleum steady; Refined, 10⅝c., July; 10⅝c.@10¾c., August; Crude, 5¼c. Flour—Less demand; fair on local account; Extra, $5; Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin Family, $5 62½@$6 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6@$6 50; high grades, $7@$7 50. Wheat quiet and declining; Red, $1 37; Amber, $1 42; White, $1 50@$1 55. Rye—$1 05@$1 07, old; $1 02, new. Corn unsettled and 4c. lower; Yellow, 86c.; Western Mixed, 85c.@86c. Oats fairly active; 65c. for White; 62½c.@63c. for Mixed. Provisions firm with a steady demand. Whisky held at $1.22. Butter improving; New-York and Bradford County extras, 28c.@30c., do. do., Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 21c.@22c.; do. Firsts, 18c.@20c.; Rolls, Extras, 20c.@23c.; Firsts, 16c.@18c. Cheese quiet; New-York fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York prime, 9½c.@10½c.; Western fine, 10c½.; do. prime, 9c.@9¾c. Eggs nominal; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware fresh, 20c.@21c.; Western do., 19c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 26.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull, and prices a shade lower, closing steady; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 38; Amber Michigan, $1 32@$1 33; seller August, $1 32½; seller September, $1 33¼@$1 33½; buyer July, $1 33; Extra White Michigan, $1 38; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 33; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan, $1 31; Rejected Red, $1 09. Corn dull and prices a shade lower, closing steady; High Mixed, 76½c., spot and seller August; seller September, 78½c.; Low Mixed, 76¼c.; No. 1 White, 77½c.; no grade, 74c.; damaged, 66½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 59c.; seller August, 42c.; seller September, 40c.; Michigan, 58c. Freights dull; to Buffalo, 2¼c.; to Oswego, 5c. for Corn and Wheat; to Kingston, 4½c. for Corn. Receipts—Flour, 635 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 520 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 850 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 26.—Sugar firm; good common, 8¼c.; low fair, 8½c.@8¾c.; 30 hhds. fully fair sold on landing at 9½c. Molasses dull; common, 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Flour dull; Superfine, $4 75; Single Extra, $5; Double do., $5 25; Treble do., $5 62½@$6 75; choice do. $7@$7 50. Corn dull at 95c.@95c. Oats quiet at 70c.@73c. Bran dull and lower at 87½c. Hay dull; prime, $23. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime, 18c.@20½c. Pork dull and nominally $22 75. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 10¼c. Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c. Hams firm; choice Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14c. Lard quiet; Tierce, 14c.; Keg, 14¾c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders would bring 9¾c. Whisky firm at $1 21. Corn-meal dull and lower at $3 75. Gold, 112¾. Exchange, New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, nominally $5 52@$5 53.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 26.—Flour dull and a shade lower; Family, $6 25@$6 50. Wheat dull and lower; Red, $1 40; new White Tennessee, $1 32½@$1 35. Corn quiet but steady at 74c.@75c. Oats firm and steady at 63c.@65c. Rye in fair demand and at lower rates; new sold at $1@$1 01. Pork dull; lower to sell; held at $21. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats quiet but steady; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c.@12¼c. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c.@13¼c. Live Hogs scarce and firm; fair to good, $7 60@$7 90; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 228 head. Whisky—Demand good and tending upward; sales at $1 16.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 21; No. 2 do., $1 18; seller August, $1 18; seller September, $1 15¾. Corn—Fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2, 69c. Oats higher; No. 2, 50½c. Barley quiet but steady; No. 2 Spring seller September, $1. Rye scarce; No. 1, $1; new, seller September, 85c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork, $20 50. Lard—Prime Steam, 13½c.@14c. Freights dull and nominal; Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 247,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 278,000 bushels.

BOSTON, July 26.—Flour—Demand good; prices well sustained; sales Western Superfine at $5@$5 25; Common Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $6 25@$7; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 50@$7 50; Illinois, $6 75@$8; St. Louis, $6 75@$8 50, including favorite brands. Southern Flour firm at $6 75@$8 50 for Common Extras and Choice Family; Fancy Minnesota selling at $7 25@$9. Corn firm at 92c.@95c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats in fair demand at 63c.@76c. Rye, $1 10@$1 15. Shorts, Fine Feed and Middlings, $25@$30. Receipts—3,268 bbls. Flour, 11,630 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 6,300 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Shorts.

For other Telegraph Markets see Sixth Page.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

The County Board of Assessors have fixed the valuation of real and personal property in Hudson County, N. J., for the year 1876, as follows:

	Real.	Personal.
Jersey City	$54,287,600	$5,763,141
Hoboken	13,962,600	1,525,100
Bayonne	5,190,060	213,000
West Hoboken	3,773,270	119,300
North Bergen	2,228,540	101,[illegible]
Town of Union	1,201,300	72,600
Union Township	1,166,750	40,650
Weehawken	1,694,000	72,400
Harrison	1,911,725	94,700
Kearny	1,618,850	74,100
Total	$87,044,295	$8,077,214

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—PATCHWORK—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.—Miss Rose Massey.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—ROSE OF AUVERGNE—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We continue to receive numerous applications for copies of THE TIMES, *containing a review of the evidence in the Beecher case. We are unable to reprint the paper in question again, but we yield to the repeated requests which have been made to us, and will issue the article in question in pamphlet form, with some revisions and additions. Copies may be obtained at our publication offices in a few days.*

The Springfield *Republican*, in the course of some remarks on the Tweed case, has the following:

> "Mr. O'Conor's contention is, that the decision of the Court of Appeals is bad law, even in the technical sense. His insinuation is, that there are bad motives and corrupt influences behind it; in plain English, that the Bench of the highest State court is at present contaminated by rascals who ought to be impeached. He may be right in this; he may be wrong; it is not for us to say, though it would certainly seem to concern the people of New-York to find out."

This is the common-sense view of the question. Decidedly it concerns the people of New-York to find out whether the charges or insinuations made by Mr. O'CONOR are based upon facts or not. It is not a subject which can be allowed to drop. If TWEED is escaping by the dishonest connivance of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, the sooner we know it the better. Grave charges have been made, and made on the authority of a gentleman who has long been considered the leader of the New-York Bar. It seems to us that the Judges who are attacked cannot afford to rest under an imputation so serious. People will talk about such an accusation, coming from such a quarter. What is going to be done about it?

Whatever may be the result of the investigations of the Legislative Committee of Inquiry into the administration of law in this City, they appear to act as a healthy stimulus on the vigilance of the Police. The raid upon the Bowery concert saloons a few evenings ago has been followed up by a descent upon those of Chatham street last night. Seven of the proprietors of these dens have been arrested, and it remains to be seen whether the law will be found any more adequate to secure their punishment than it has proved in the past. There will be but little encouragement to follow up the work of purification, if these cases end as most similar ones have done, with the giving of bail.

We are passing through a Summer marked by weather of rather an unusual kind. The heavy floods which have prevailed in Europe, seem not unlikely to visit some parts of our own country. Yesterday, in a circuit of say fifty miles round New-York, there were three or four distinct storms, each accompanied by an almost tropical rain-fall. The railroads near the City were almost flooded for a time, although the earth is as yet in a condition to absorb quickly the water which falls upon it. In some parts of New-Jersey and Long Island, mosquitoes are plying their bloodthirsty vocation with even more than their usual vigor, and the pleasures of country life are in consequence slightly reduced. Here, in New-York, we have close and "muggy" weather, and a high rate of mortality among the poor. Thus far, it has not been a healthy season, but fortunately we have not yet been called upon to record any great misfortune, and the accounts of the crops from all parts of the country are good. Still, three heavy storms in one day may fairly be considered almost too much of a good thing.

The confession of JOHN D. LEE, one of the leaders in the Mountain Meadows massacre, the substance of which we print to-day, does not vary materially from SMITH's story of that tragical affair, as told on the witness stand. It was expected that LEE's confession would fix the connection between the commission of the crime and the Mormon authorities. This hope was not realized, and the document was rejected as insufficient. LEE, accordingly, is now on trial, a *nolle prosequi* in his case being refused. In consequence of the cool relations which have latterly existed between LEE and the Mormon dignitaries, he has been left to take care of himself. But his so-called confession was evidently designed to be non-committal so far as YOUNG is concerned. LEE represents that functionary weeping over the slaughter, and "wishing to GOD" that it had never happened.

Portugal is one of the latest nations to suffer from natural disasters. While France and Great Britain are enduring much hardship on account of freshets and inundations, two provinces of Portugal, Minho and Algarve, are smittten with drought. The first-named of these is at the extreme north and the other is the most southerly of the kingdom. Famine and riot are imminent, and the Government is obliged to come to the relief of the people. The list of great calamities by flood, fire, pestilence, earthquakes, and storm, will be very large by the end of the year. Already, nearly every part of Europe has been visited by some severe disaster; and uncommon commotions of the earth or air are reported from Asiatic and South American countries. Had these things happened during the prevalence of the singular "Second Advent" delusions of 1840, we should have been treated to portentous and conclusive essays showing that they were in fulfillment of prophecies and visions of the Apocalypse.

The *Herald* often publishes news which may, perhaps, be interesting, especially at this dull season of the year, but to which there is the slight drawback attached that it is drawn entirely from the imagination. On Saturday, for example, it stated in its Washington dispatches that after a meeting of the Cabinet on the previous Wednesday, the question was considered whether or not Secretary DELANO ought to retire? Secretary BRISTOW thought he should; Secretaries FISH and ROBESON thought he should not; Secretary JEWELL "did not express himself as positively as Secretary BRISTOW." We do not profess to know much about the discussions which take place at secret meetings of the Cabinet, but we have reason to believe that there is not a word of truth in the *Herald's* statement. It is from beginning to end a pure invention. Secretary DELANO's name was never even mentioned, formally or informally, at the meeting in question, and we should infer this from the fact that the opinions ascribed to individual members of the Cabinet by the *Herald* are totally misrepresented. Whatever may be the views held by Secretaries FISH, ROBESON and JEWELL in reference to their colleague, it is quite certain that they did not express them at the last meeting of the Cabinet; and if they had expressed them, we doubt very much whether they would have answered to the description given by the *Herald*.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF DEMOCRACY.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has lately been expressing itself with great freedom in regard to the condition of the Democratic Party, which it finds very discouraging. The trouble is, of course, with Ohio, where the party proceedings have failed to suit any one, even their authors, and where every leading Democrat in the State is trying to explain that the platform does not mean what some other leading Democrat says that it does mean.

One difficulty which the Louisville critic points out is that "the clamorers and the imbeciles blurt out, in their peculiar style," things which "men like PENDLETON and ALLEN do not say and do not mean." There is some truth in this remark, though, in justice to the "clamorers and the imbeciles" we must say that they are very little worse than ALLEN and PENDLETON.

Then there is the platform, which, "not in words but by inference, is an invitation which the adventurer, the charlatan, and the blatherskite are never slow to seize and appropriate, for the knave and the fool to associate themselves with the better classes of political society." This refers, obviously, to CARY and the editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who, it seems, ought to have been kept in the background, and left the conspicuous places to such pleasing figureheads as Mr. PENDLETON, usually designated in Ohio as "Gentleman George"—why, we do not know. The result of the unseemly forwardness of the "charlatan and the blatherskite" referred to is described by the *Courier* in a sentence which, we believe, is one of the longest on record, and is a very perfect specimen of Kentucky rhetoric. It reads:

> "It is, in short, an appeal to passions which might better have been left to cool; a turning of the head down instead of up, and backward instead of forward; a revival of issues on which the Democrats have been repeatedly beaten; an interjection of unlucky phrases into a campaign that should have abounded in light and life, expressed in a fresh, vigorous, soul-stirring idiom of national and popular patriotism, high-toned, hope-giving, all-embracing; instinct with the traditions of that happy time:
>
> —'when money meant
> Something that jingled as you went,'
>
> prophetic of the future when, under a restored and chastened Democracy, the spirits of Old Hickory and Old Bullion, speaking from the grave, shall declare a dollar to be a dollar, refusing to lower the credit or the ensign of the Republic, and crying from the Capitol at Washington and from the housetops all over the land, 'if any man equivocate as to the national debt shoot him on the spot.'"

This is a trifle mixed, but what the *Courier-Journal* meant to say is that the Ohio men have made a mess of it, and disturbed as well as provoked the honest part of the community everywhere, and this is true. But the inference that the "blatherskites," the "imbeciles," the "knaves," the "fools" of the Ohio Democracy do not express the real sense of the controlling majority of the party in that State is a false one. If they did not, they could not have carried their convention so completely; much less could they have forced men like THURMAN to support their ticket and represent their infamous propositions as "merely local opinion." The decent Democrats in Ohio tried to control the State and failed. They are in the hands of what the *Courier-Journal* would call "the lower classes of political society."

And as for ALLEN and PENDLETON, whom the Democratic papers seem fond of extolling, we do not know as we have remarked in what regard they are safer than the men who put ALLEN in nomination, and voted PENDLETON's resolutions through the convention. ALLEN stands on the shameful platform without a word of objection, and apologizes for it, and is willing to bolster it with the worst fallacies regarding "legal tenders." PENDLETON tries to hide the grosser features of the resolutions with a gloss of glittering generalities; but he is in full sympathy with all its ideas, or if he be not in sympathy with them, he advocates them for the sake of popularity, which is worse. While professing to be "for the present a hard-money man," he is in favor of issuing all the notes Congress cares to print, and of indefinitely postponing the payment of them; he advocates repudiating the pledge of the Government to redeem its notes in 1879, and its other pledge to collect the Customs wholly in gold, and devote the gold to the payment of interest. What is the difference between him and CARY, for instance? The latter is louder-mouthed, and calls foul names, but while the two men have the same purposes, the abler man is the more dangerous.

Even the *Courier-Journal*, which flagellates the "knaves and fools" of its own party in Ohio, thinks that the country would be "safe with Gov. ALLEN as President, and Mr. PENDLETON as Secretary of the Treasury." Where would the safety be? One of these men cannot, and the other does not care to, resist the current of the Democratic sentiment toward inflation and repudiation. Unless the party itself should change, there would be no safety whatever for the country in such hands. And although the more respectable Democratic journals will not see this, the people have not the same motive for blindness.

THE DIVISIONS IN TAMMANY HALL.

There is nothing which the tax-payers of this City have greater reason to dread than perfect union and harmony in Tammany Hall. The Sub-committee on "Organization" have very frankly defined the Tammany ideal to be a political despotism, where the will of one man must be supreme. Under KELLY, as under TWEED, Tammany Hall will tolerate neither free discussion of its policy, nor the mildest form of criticism upon the disposal of its patronage. From first to last the organization has simply been a great engine of public plunder, and the power of its leaders has been uniformly based upon their success in sharing the spoils of the City with the greatest possible number of followers. The reduction of the laborers' wages has brought on a crisis in the management of Tammany Hall, because it was a flagrant departure from the time-honored procedure of the organization which permitted the working masses of the party to participate in the stolen tens of dollars while the leaders were allowed to pocket the thousands.

It would be difficult to imagine anything more ludicrous than the attempt of KELLY and his friends to deny all responsibility for the perfectly defensible act of paying City labor at something like the current rates. Mr. WICKHAM and Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER are simply the nominees and tools of Tammany Hall, and neither would have dared to take a step which they were certain would deprive them of all future support and countenance from their masters. JOHN MORRISSEY and his faction are to be cut adrift from Tammany Hall, not for indorsing the action which the organization has condemned, but for doing what KELLY himself affected to do, viz.: condemning the course of the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works. The "elements which serve to create dissensions and tend to destroy the harmony and unity" of the organization are represented by the public officials who have done what Tammany Hall has formally disapproved of; the crowning sin of disloyalty to Mr. KELLY would certainly appear to lie at the door of those who have spurned his counsels on a question affecting the very existence of the organization. MORRISSEY's chief offense is said to have been his promotion of meetings, at which the laborers took occasion to echo the protest of Tammany Hall against fixing their pay at twenty instead of sixty per cent. above market rates. We hear no censure of Mr. WICKHAM for organizing a counter demonstration of laborers for the purpose of indorsing a different opinion to that which Mr. KELLY is said to entertain. The Sub-committee on Organization speak in terms of sympathetic approval of some "working men," who at MORRISSEY's meeting attempted to defend the course which Tammany Hall had denounced. The men who took possession of the Mayor's meeting and converted it into a demonstration against the reduction of wages were evidently guilty of the same kind of treason for which MORRISSEY, HAYES, and LEDWITH are to be expelled.

There is no Irish hod-carrier ignorant enough to be taken in by the shallow pretenses under which KELLY and his friends are trying to conceal their double dealing. The voting masses of the party will certainly sustain MORRISSEY's method of dividing the City spoils, as opposed to that which permits the laborer to suffer and the highly-paid official to go free. It is not without reason that HAYES and other "statesmen" of the opposition profess their readiness to await the result of an appeal to "the people." In all this there is undoubted hope and comfort for the respectable part of the community. With both branches of the Legislature, the entire Board of Aldermen, and sundry important judicial officers to elect this Fall, it is of considerable importance to the cause of good government that the elements enlisted on the side of public plunder should be disunited. Between the nominees of the two warring sets of unprincipled politicians there should be an unusally good chance of electing candidates free from bad associations and corrupting allegiance. The arrogant claim of an ignorant political adventurer to carry in his pocket the whole power and patronage of the greatest municipality on the continent only needs perfect cohesion and discipline in Tammany Hall to become a very tangible fact. The oft-proved impotence against such an adversary of the intelligent and respectable vote of the City lends more than ordinary interest to the progress of the conflict in the ranks of the local Democracy.

CONFUSION IN POLITICS.

People who continually scold about the tyranny and corruption of parties, and the high importance of the independent voter, seem to consider that a political organization is an obsolete invention. "Parties were all very well," they say, "in the old days when we traveled by stage coach, used the flint and steel, and burned people suspected of witchcraft. We have gone beyond parties now." Of course, we must carry on the Government, State and National, and, since we have no hereditary succession, men must be elected. It would be inconvenient and unsatisfactory for the people of New-York, for example, to stand out on the sidewalk on a certain day and declare who should be Mayor. But, just as soon as there is a concerted movement toward organizing machinery necessary for a party to put in nomination a candidate for office and present the grounds of his special fitness, we incur the wrath of these hare-brained philosophers who declaim steadily against party politics, but point to no better way of selecting public officers.

We shall see a queer state of affairs when every man is a party to himself. And to that condition of things we shall arrive if the no-party men ever have their way. Judging from the résumé of politics in California, which we find in the newspapers of that State, the experiment of the no-party philosophers is fairly on trial there. The so-called Independents have been stronger in California than anywhere else; they have held the balance of power in the Legislature, and have elected a Senator, which is more than can be said of Independents in any other State. The result of their influence on the politics of the Pacific slope should, therefore, be a fair indication of how the experiment works. Confusion is the word which best describes the condition of political affairs in California. There are four parties in the field—Republican, Democratic, Independent, and Temperance. Possibly Senator BOOTH's friends would object to their organization being called a party, since their cardinal virtue is opposition to all semblance of partisan or party machinery. But these people, as elsewhere, were obliged to canvass the State, nominate candidates, print tickets, collect money for election expenses, and do all the things that a regularly-constituted political party does in similar circumstances. Therefore, to all intents and purposes, they became a party. Why not? And why is it "independent"? To this complexion all such associations of individuals must come at last. And it is clear that this so-called "Independent" Party has its spoils, its intestine quarrels, its rival cliques, just as the oldest organization of the land has. Moreover, the doctrine of the "Independents" is being carried out to the infinite confusion of everybody. The Temperance men have put up their candidates; the Eight-hour Leagues, the Anti-Coolie Society, and the Land Reform organizations are in the market, seeking alliance with the highest and best bidder. The Independents declared eternal hostility to the Central Pacific Railroad and all its works, as well as to political machinery. But the Republicans are equally explicit, though not so wordy, in their antagonism to the railroad corporation, and they certainly have no more party machinery than the Independents have. What is more, when the Congressional Convention that nominated an "Independent" candidate for the San Francisco district finished its labors, it appointed a committee to conduct the canvass. Now it is seriously proposed that that committee should nominate a municipal ticket also. This is independent politics with a vengeance. A select committee, "put up," possibly, in some politician's private office, is to nominate candidates for the suffrages of a large city. Think of the men who put up Mr. BEN WILLIS for Congress assuming to tell the people of New-York whom they should vote for at the next charter election.

Now, this is exactly the sort of confusion which political quacks delight in. Like the medical charlatan, they cannot cure a fever, but they are "death on fits." The complication of disorders from which California public affairs now suffer will require much skill to heal. The four parties are divided in name, and, possibly, on some local questions. But the great question—that of railroad management—seems to have nearly the same treatment in all. If the Independents had been in earnest in their denunciation of monopolies, they would not have persisted in keeping up that fight after the Republicans had taken the same stand. But there is no disguising the fact that the fight now is for the offices. Why a party should be called "Independent," when it has the same platform and only a different set of nominees from that adopted by other organizations, passes understanding. Perhaps out of such a chaos as this we are to deduce the perfect plan by which our fellow-citizens are to choose their rulers without parties. California has only about one hundred thousand votes. She has four political organizations. We should say four parties, but for fear of offending the "Independents," who deny being a party. When so small a constituency has so many candidates offered it in a State canvass, it has come as near having a candidate for every village as it ever will until we arrive at that political millennium spoken of by the latter-day prophets. In this model canvass we see men without principles and principles without men. There is no telling what will come out of the muddle. But we may be sure that nobody will be satisfied.

SICK CHILDREN.

We have often endeavored to draw the serious attention of the public to the continual pestilence which rages among young children in the City. It is surely a distressing sight to see so many little children carried off each year by diseases caused through the neglect and indifference of others. The carelessness of the guilty seems to be visited on the innocent. These young lives too, are, many of them, of great value to the community, and the constant loss of such numbers, who might be the future laborers and workers, is a very considerable disaster to the City. Moreover, there cannot be one district in a city like this, given over to diphtheria, *cholera infantum*, scarlet fever, small pox, or any other foul-air disease, without all other quarters suffering from the infection. The remarkable spread of diphtheria through the highest and best streets and quarters of New-York during the past season is an instance in point. It was a kind of proclamation of nature, reminding us that foul air and overcrowding and bad drainage cannot desolate one quarter of a city without reaching all the others.

One point is very clear, and that is that there will never be any permanent sanitary reform in New-York, or a general prevention of such diseases as diphtheria and *cholera infantum*, until the system of drainage in the tenement-house quarters is entirely changed. Liverpool, which has been one of the unhealthiest of cities for the poor, has discovered this, and has made an entire reform, to her immense gain and the salvation of many lives. The weak point in the English system, as in the American, was in the connection of the water-closet drainage with the water-drainage in the houses. Thus whenever a trap got out of order—as of course it is always doing—the return gases from the sewers not only came back in the closets, but also through every water-pipe which carried off the ordinary washing or sink-water; and thus the gases and miasmata which are the most laden with disease were infecting and impregnating every sleeping and living room in the tenement houses. If, as many scientific men believe, there be separate spores or seeds, invisible to the human eye, of every foul-air disease, each night would witness a cloud of little winged sporules of pestilence rising in these unfortunate abodes; here a multitude of diphtheria germs; there scarlet fever seeds or *cholera infantum* spores entering the sensitive systems of children and poisoning whole families, until at length some wind carries them over to another and apparently more fortunate district, and the cry of disease and death among children is heard there also. Now, one obvious way of checking this spread of the germs of disease is to put the water-closets entirely out of the tenement-houses, and to connect their drain-pipes directly with the main sewers. It is this which has been done in Liverpool with such success, diminishing in a large degree the death-rate among young children.

It is true that in this City the new closets would often have to be in the yard between the two tenement-houses on one lot. This would be bad enough, but not half so bad as to have them in the houses themselves. It would involve, too, a new drain-pipe from each tenement to the street sewer, but this expense would be soon balanced by the saving of life caused by the improvement. In the meantime, till such reforms are carried out, our citizens should support liberally all private measures taken to relieve suffering humanity. Nothing can exceed the benefit to health, and the pleasure to those who have few pleasures, of the sea-bathing and sea air and good food afforded to many hundreds of poor children this Summer, by the Seaside Home of the Children's Aid Society at Bath, Long Island. Another branch of this society also, under the superintendence of Mr. CALDER, at the Boys' Lodging, No. 327 Rivington street, is providing medical attendance, medicine, and food to many hundreds of sick babes and children on the east side of the City. Our dispensaries and the physicians of the Alms-house ought to be busy in the same direction. It is a significant fact, as showing the absolute law which governs public health, that out of the eight or nine thousand children in the Lodging-house we have spoken of above, during the past ten years, there never has been a case of sickness; and in another, the News-boys', according to a recent report, out of 50,000 children in twenty-three years, there have not been twenty sick cases, and none of these of foul-air diseases or the usual contagious children's maladies. In this favorably-situated City, we only need a moderate attention to sanitary laws to show the lowest death-rate in the civilized world.

NEXT YEAR'S EXHIBITION.

It would be a great pity if the next Fourth of July should surprise us in a state of unreadiness to receive our guests at the great exhibition. Invitations to foreign nations have been sent out by the National Government, and under the authorization of Congress. The project, as we have often pointed out, is now simply a national enterprise. So far as foreigners are concerned, it is a matter purely within the management of the United States Government. Therefore every State has its share of interest in the success of the undertaking. Every public-spirited and patriotic citizen should feel that the honor of his country is to some degree bound up in the prosperity of the Exposition. The buildings should be ready in ample time for the coming of the exhibitors, and our own country ought to be thoroughly represented. The original design of the Exposition was one which should only embrace such a show of our material and artistic progress as should give to the world an intelligent idea of the general condition of this young Republic. Then, considering that many foreigners would come to see, the plan of inviting these to bring goods to exhibit, by way of contrast and competition, was advanced and finally adopted. We must not only be ready to take care of those who respond to the call issued through foreign Governments, but our own contributions should be as creditable to the country as possible. Somebody said of our exhibition at the Vienna Exposition that it was like the Western prairies—full of promise, but deferring all realization to a future time. We asked for and got a great deal of room; but much space remained waiting for goods which never came.

Some of the Philadelphia papers have found it necessary to warn people that the season of preparation for the Centennial Exposition is fast wearing away, and still many postpone their share of labor. In each State of the Republic there are three persons who are specially charged with the duty of setting on foot such measures as shall best secure a full exhibition from their fellow-citizens. These are the Governor of the State and the two United States Centennial Commissioners. The first of these, by virtue of the office he holds, has his obligations to fulfill, and the Commissioners, when they accepted the trust conferred upon them, also accepted this responsibility. There seems to have been some neglect among these agents, or we should not hear from Philadelphia the complaint that there are many who still cling to the notion that there is plenty of time to get ready. There is not plenty of time. To properly prepare the buildings, an accurate estimate of the amount of space required by exhibitors must first be made. When this is done the entries will be closed; and only a few weeks remain in which intending exhibitors can make up their minds how much room they want. It would be very absurd for us to open a great Centennial Exposition and fill it with the goods of foreign exhibitors. We want a good display from foreigners who supply, or desire to supply, our markets. But the real purpose of the Exhibition will be lost if we neglect our own varied and peculiar resources. There is no longer any doubt as to the magnitude of the foreign part of the show. It will be very great. All the nations who send their goods here want much room. One of them, Germany, has already asked for more room than has been allotted to her, and we may be sure that, whether our own national display is full or meagre, we shall have ample competition, even though the Exposition is American, national, and centennial.

The amount of money appropriated by the Government of the United States, the several States, and the City of Philadelphia toward the Centennial Exposition is a little less than $4,000,000. In some instances this is a contribution to the cost of the Exhibition, and in others it is for the arrangement of displays of State industrial or natural products. In some States, it should be said, the Commissioners have raised funds among their own citizens for these specific purposes; these sums are not always officially reported, and are not included in the list published in THE TIMES last week. But, besides these, there yet remain many States to be heard from, and some Commissioners are not reported as doing anything. Others are yet behindhand, but promise to begin the work which ought to be finished now. We regret to be told this, and it is the duty of every citizen who wishes well for the National Exposition to move promptly in whatever he has to do for the advancement of the work. We have the reputation, justly or not, of being "slack" in our arrangements, especially when we engage in affairs where responsibility is divided. In this great undertaking, in which we have so much at stake, our national pride ought to spur us to activity.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

The programme for Thursday—"Wagner night"—at the Central Park Garden, is as follows:

Overture, "The Phantom Ship."
Introduction, Finale. } "Tristan und Isolde."
"Kaiser Marsch."
"Eine Faust Ouverture."
Selections from "The Walkuere:"
"Der Ritt der Walkueren."
"Wotan's Farewell to Brunhilde." } Third act.
"Magic Fire Scene."
The vocal part by Mr. Franz Remmertz.
"Vorspiel," Lohengrin.
"Albumblatt," Solo for Violin. Mr. S. E. Jacobsohn.
Selections from "Tannhaeuser."
Romanza, "Evening Star." Mr. Franz Remmertz.
Overture.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE H. MUMFORD.

George H. Mumford, Vice President and Secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died in Paris on Sunday. The deceased was born at Rochester, N. Y., on the 23d of September, 1840, and was consequently in his thirty-fifth year. He graduated from the University of Harvard, and, in the course of his studies, spent several years in France and Germany, the languages of which countries he spoke fluently. He was admitted to the Bar in his native city in 1864, but did not pursue the legal profession, entering the telegraph service of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Rochester in 1865. He displayed great tact and ability in the management of telegraphic affairs, and after a short time was sent to take charge of the entire business of the company on the Pacific coast. Mr. Mumford filled the duties of this position with satisfaction for five years, when, in recognition of his business-like qualities, he was transferred to this City and placed on the staff. On the first opportunity Mr. Mumford was elected Secretary of the company, and shortly after was chosen one of its Vice Presidents, which positions he held at the time of his death. Deceased was a good linguist, a superior classical scholar, and a man of refined literary tastes. He was fond of letters, and contributed regularly to some of the magazines. His business capacity was unsurpassed, and as an executive officer he was above reproach. Mr. Mumford left New-York for Europe in the Cimbria on the 8th inst., and landed at Cherbourg, proceeding thence to Paris. He was accompanied by his sister and brother-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Edward P. Fowler, of this City, by whom he was attended in his last moments. On sailing for Europe he complained of no particular malady, but decided on taking a few months' relaxation from business by traveling on the Continent. The disease of which he died must have developed itself rapidly, inasmuch as his immediate relatives in New-York had no idea of his condition until Sunday morning, when a dispatch arrived announcing his dangerous illness. Shortly afterward a second dispatch was received announcing his death. The deceased, who resided at No. 49 East Fifty-ninth street, leaves a wife and four children. No action on the death of Mr. Mumford has yet been taken by the Western Union Telegraph Company, the President being absent from the City.

THE VICOMPTE DE BEAUMONT-VASSY.

The death is announced of Edouard Ferdinand de la Bonninière, Vicomte de Beaumont-Vassy, a French writer of some prominence in the domains of romance, history, and politics. He was born at the Château de la Mothe-Souzay, Indre-et-Loire, in 1816, and first became known to the world of letters by some early romances, among which were *Une Marquise d'Autrefois*, 1838; *Don Luis*, 1839, and *Les Apparences*, 1839. A special mission to Sweden, under the Ministry of Guizot, gave him the opportunity of research in Swedish history, and in 1841 he published *Les Suédois depuis Charles XII. jusqu' à Oscar I.*, a very estimable work. He was a devoted member of the conservative monarchist party, and wrote several political brochures, such as *La Politique des Honnêtes Gens*, (1851,) and *La Préface du 2de Decembre*, 1853. He held several minor political offices, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1858, having been decorated with the cross in 1845. He was for several years engaged in financial operations, and for some transaction was condemned in 1859 to two years' imprisonment. Among his literary works, not cited above, were the following: *Swedenborg, ou Stockholm en* 1756, 1842; *Histoire des Etats Européens depuis le Congrés de Vienne*, in six volumes, 1843-53; *Un dernier rêve de Jeunesse*, 1852; *Histoire de Mon Temps*, four volumes, 1855-58; *Les Salons de Paris, et la Société Parisienne*, 1866; *Une Intrigue dans le Grand Monde*, 1867; and *Les Salons de Paris et la Société Parisienne sous Napoléon III.*, 1868.

MAJOR WILLIAM H. FORBES.

Major William H. Forbes, Indian Agent at Devil's Lake, died at Fort Totten, Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 20th. Major Forbes was of Scottish descent, born in Montreal, in 1815. Relinquishing the hardware trade, in which he had engaged, he entered the service of the American Fur Company, and in 1837 arrived, with a party of about fifty, at Mendota, seven miles above St. Paul. He remained in the company's employ till 1853, and then engaged in the Indian trade. He held many civil offices in the Minnesota Territorial Government, and was appointed Commissary, with the rank of Captain, by President Lincoln, during the campaigns against the Indians in 1862. In 1865 he was brevetted Major by Andrew Johnson, and in 1871 President Grant appointed him Indian Agent at Devil's Lake, Dakota Territory, which post he filled at the time of his death.

GEN. HORATIO HUBBELL.

Gen. Horatio Hubbel, an old member of the Philadelphia Bar, died in Pittsburg last Friday evening. Gen. Hubbell was born in 1799 in Brooklyn, being the eldest son of Walter Hubbell, of this City. He entered Union College at fourteen, but left and entered as a Sophomore at Yale, and graduated in 1818 with honors. He studied law with Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, being admitted to practice in 1821. Though an active and industrious lawyer, he found time to write much for magazines and newspapers. He was one of the earliest to urge the feasibility of an Atlantic cable telegraph, and was largely instrumental in procuring the Government survey of the North Atlantic in 1849. He continued in the active practice of his profession up to the time of his death.

WILLARD RICHARDSON.

A Galveston dispatch of last night announces that Willard Richardson, founder and editor-in-chief of the Galveston *News*, died yesterday morning. Mr. Richardson was an unusually successful journalist, having built up the largest and most profitable newspaper in Texas, and having no rival in point of circulation in that State. The enterprise was very profitable, and earned its founder a large fortune.

WILLIAM E. M'KEE.

William E. McKee, one of the founders of the Eagle Lock Company, at Terryville, Conn., died of paralysis at New-Haven yesterday.

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE BUILDING TO BE ERECTED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—THE ENGLISH STRUCTURES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 24, 1875.

The plans for the building to be erected by the United States at the Centennial have been furnished by the Board of Commissioners. They are very elaborate and deserving of notice. The money for the building itself will probably be appropriated at the next session of Congress. Sufficient funds have been appropriated already for the arrangement of the exhibition. It will be located to the north-west of Machinery Hall, on the Belmont road, and will contain 100,000 square feet, not counting an additional structure of 20,000 square feet, to be used as a field hospital. The building will be shaped like a Grecian cross, the extreme length being 500 feet, and the cross section 300 feet. The walls will be of wood and glass, and the top surmounted by a dome, in which will be placed a powerful light-house lens. Messrs. A. C. Doan & Co., of this City, will be the builders, and the contract calls for the completion of the structure by the 1st of January, 1876. The various departments of the Government will occupy apartments and space in this building. From the State Department there will be many interesting documents, such as letters of Washington, Lafayette, &c. The Interior Department will exhibit a patent office on a small scale, and show the system by which the census of the country is taken. It will also illustrate the aboriginal population of America, both past and present, showing their condition 100 years ago and the state of civilization to which they have been brought to-day. From the War, Subsistence, Quartermaster's, and Navy Departments, will come the various specialties, such as guns of revolutionary times, models of vessels, &c. The field hospital will display an exact representation of the hospitals connected with the Army posts. One of the most important features of the Government exhibition will be the Smithsonian Institute display, which has been noticed in full in THE TIMES heretofore, and will comprise a practical exposition of the modes of propagating fish, models in plaster of every kind of fish in America, an unequaled mineralogical exhibit, and a zoological show.

The British Government agents are taking the initiative in commencing their own buildings. They will be of half brick and half timber, erected in what is known as the old English style, with red tiled roof, the tiles being imported from England for the purpose. There will be two buildings, one 90 by 60 feet, and the other 60 by 20 feet. The larger one will be used for the offices of British exhibitors from the Dominion of Canada and the colonies throughout the world, the structure to be of the style in vogue in England in the sixteenth century. The other building will be used as residences for attendants. Mr. Thomas Haines, of London, is the architect, assisted by Mr. P. Thorne, of London and Chicago.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGN HOLDERS OF RAILROAD BONDS.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court, has rendered an important decision, in which the rights of foreign holders of railroad bonds are protected as against the claims of a lessee. Bonds of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad were issued and negotiated to the amount of $800,000, at eight per cent. interest, the payment of which, together with the principal, was secured by a trust deed. At about the same time the bare road, without rolling stock or equipment, was leased to the Michigan Central Railroad Company at an annual rental of $89,000, of which $64,000 was applied to the payment of the interest on the bonds, and the surplus, $25,000, instead of being set apart as a sinking fund for the payment of the principal, was paid as dividends upon the Joliet and Northern Indiana stock, most of which soon found its way into the possession of the Michigan Central stockholders. The bonds maturing in 1872, the holders were offered new bonds at six per cent., instead of the privilege of foreclosing the mortgage, and thus obtaining an unequipped and inoperative railroad track, the lessee claiming that the lease would be extinguished by a foreclosure. The court decided in favor of the bondholders and against the Michigan Central Railroad, requiring the latter to pay over to a Receiver the entire annual rental, the surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal.

NEBRASKA CROP REPORTS.

OMAHA, Neb., July 26.—The *Herald*, of this city, will publish to-morrow the following crop reports: Clay County—A fine harvest is promised. Wheat is of good quality, and will yield from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. Oats are good. Corn and potatoes are very fine. Saline County—Wheat will yield fifteen bushels per acre. Oats are good. Barley is badly damaged, but the yield will be large. The yield of corn and potatoes is immense. Cumming County—Everything is in first-class condition, and the harvesting is about done. The condition of wheat in north-western Nebraska, in the vicinity of Sioux City, is not very favorable, although the yield will average over eighteen bushels. Barley is in bad condition. Nemaha County—Small grain is only grown in a small portion of the county, and there is only half a crop of it. Barley is in bad condition. Early corn is splendid, and late promises well. Lancaster County—There is a most bountiful yield of all kinds of grain except barley, which is not half a crop. Johnson County—The yield of wheat averages fifteen bushels; oats are good; corn is fine; barley is not half a crop. Cass County does not report at all flatteringly, except on corn and oats, barley being especially bad. The weather for the past ten days has been good in most localities in the State, and great efforts have been made to complete the harvest, which have been in the main successful.

FIRE ISLAND.

The following are among the latest arrivals at the Surf Hotel: R. H. Bissell and family, Norwalk, Conn.; George R. A. Hess and family, New-York; Andrew Little and family, New-York; F. O. French and family, New-York; L. Cogswell and wife, Albany; L. K. Ely and family, Brooklyn; Mrs. and Miss Jackson, Brooklyn; Dr. and Mrs. Giberson, Brooklyn; W. F. Chrystie and family, Hastings, N. Y.; E. K. Stow and wife, Troy; Mr. G. Myers and family, Albany; David Jones, New-York; Benson J. Lossing and family, Chestnut Ridge, N. Y.; S. W. Rosendale and wife, Albany; H. Clausen, Jr., and family, New-York; C. C. Waite and family, New-York; R. G. Beardslee and wife, New-York; Thomas W. Strong, New-York; Henry Spear, New-York; Mr. Ham and family, Washington Hollow, N. Y.; Sheppard Knapp and family, New-York; George F. Gilman and wife, New-York; Andrew J. Tuthill, New-York; R. Douglas and wife, Summit, N. J.; Edmund Briggs and family, Brooklyn; Charles Garrahant and family, Newark, N. J.; H. C. S. Ferris and wife, Brooklyn; Charles Lamson, New-York; D. B. Dearborn and wife, New-York; Hon. Henry Havemeyer, New-York; Mrs. J. A. Robison, New-York; C. W. Olliffe, New-York; F. W. Farnam, Troy, N. Y.; Rev. James Caird, Troy, N. Y.

SKETCHES IN ITALY.

THE OLD AND THE NEW BASILICA.

THE STORY OF ST. PAUL'S—THE SUPERB STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENT—A VAST MOSAIC—A STRANGE BURIAL GROUND—THE CAPUCHINS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, July 5, 1875.

It is now more than fifty years since the ancient Basilica of St. Paul's, outside the walls of Rome, was destroyed by fire. One who has heard much of the solidity of Roman construction may think it strange that a great structure could be much damaged by the action of fire upon the quantity of combustible material to be found in it. But in a church to which has been given the title of Basilica, the roof, not being supported by vaults resting upon the side walls, is generally flat and of wood. In the old St. Paul's, as in the new, over the span of eighty or ninety feet of the clear story, hung, as now hangs, at a great height, a carved and gilded firmament of wood. The cause of the fire in the original St. Paul's is the old story of careless workmen, making repairs upon the roof, overturning their furnaces and allowing hot coals to come in contact with the inflammable material. The destruction was nearly entire with a portion of the tribune, which, with its mosaic decorations, we now see little disfigured by the fire and well restored.

The reconstruction of the church was begun soon after the fire, and has been carried forward by a succession of Popes up to our time. The splendor of the present edifice far surpasses that of the original structure. The polished granite columns, nearly 100 in number, which, in four rows, divide the nave from the side aisles, are among the most beautiful specimens of their kind to be found in any ancient or modern building. A dozen of these monoliths of superb dimensions are now lying in an adjoining inclosure, ready to be raised to form the supports to the portico on the side of the church toward the Tiber.

On the last day of June the Feast of the Commemoration of St. Paul, a mosaic which covers the whole of the upper portion of this façade, was for the first time uncovered to the view of the public. It has been for a dozen years in progress, and is the largest work in mosaic executed in Rome in modern times. The dimensions cannot be less than 100 feet in length, and the height 50 or 60 feet. As in all mosaics in the Byzantine style, the figures are upon a gold ground. In the centre of the tympanum is represented Christ, with St. Paul and St. Peter on either side. On a frieze, below, is the lamb on a rock, at the base of which waters are gushing, typical of streams of healing life, and to these flocks of sheep and lambs are coming to drink. In a section lower down are figures of the prophets, of colossal size, and a variety of combinations of foliage and fruit make up the accessory ornamentation. Every day numbers make the short excursion from the city to see this fine specimen of art, which is one more proof that interest in and encouragement for art does here not wholly languish. Since the Pope lost the direction of affairs, this work at St. Paul's, as well as much other of the same kind, has been taken charge of by the King's Government.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

The architect of the American church, now building in Rome, has laid out his design to have the upper portion of the semi-circular wall of the chancel lined with mosaic, the subject to be taken from the life of St. Paul, after whose name the church is to be called. This decoration can be introduced at any time after the church is consecrated, as it is the wish of those who have the direction to have the cost of this—estimated at from $7,000 to $10,000—met by a donation of some munificent devotee of religion and art. Has it not occurred to any one in America that the tympanum of the pediment of some edifice now in progress in one of our cities might be much enriched by a specimen of this kind of decoration, which can be made to bear the exposure of our climate?

All who have ever been in Rome have visited the Capuchin Convent near the Piazza Barberini. The principal art attraction of the place is the "St. Michael Slaying the Dragon" by Guido Reni, made familiar to all the world by good and bad copies in oil and very excellent engravings. But the great curiosity which draws visitors is the cemetery under the church, where the brothers who have died in the convent have found a resting place. They are not, however, allowed to rest long in earth, for the three or four vaults or chambers are of restricted limits, and the earth is precious, as it was brought from Jerusalem; and so the monks, as they die, take their turn in the sacred beds. As others come along the old ones are taken up and their bones cleaned, after a fashion, and then covered once more with the coarse habit worn in life, and set up in niches around the inclosure. A great many bones that have done service more anciently are separated from the skeleton as it existed in its respected entirety, and are formed into chandeliers and fretted ornaments of all sorts, upon the walls and vaulted roof. The effect is novel in its half-fantastical solemnity. One hardly knows what emotions the sight awakens: but they are different according to the habits of feeling and thinking of different minds.

THE CAPUCHINS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

This Convent of the Capuchins is an irregular mass of buildings of no architectural pretensions, covering, with the courts and adjoining garden inclosures, an area of about twenty acres. The capacity of this religious house, one of the brothers told me, was, before certain reductions were made, equal to the accommodation of seven hundred members of the order. The number for some time past lodged in the house has ranged from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. There has been considerable delay in putting a hand upon this confraternity, in executing the law breaking up the monasteries and turning their property to civil uses. But last week the agents of the Government came upon the ground with their plans and documents prepared in due form, giving notice to the brothers that they must quit in fifteen days. All the members of the confraternity were brought together in the refectory, and as the name of each one was called, a certificate entitling the holder to a Government pension was put into his hand. A few of the oldest of the monks receive 400 francs a year, but the sum allowed to the major part of them is 300 francs. Such an amount of wealth, so suddenly thrust upon them, would be likely to turn the heads of those who have hardly had in their lives the handling of a penny, were they not pretty well grounded in self-abnegation by the severe discipline of their mode of living. A few of the more infirm of the monks will be permitted to remain in the house, but the greater part set adrift will be free to go where they choose, if the General of the order or the Pope does not make objection. This does not mean that they are at liberty to renounce their vows, or the habit of their order, for only the Pontiff, by a special dispensation, has the power to grant such release. Of any of the orders broken up, those who choose, may go into the rural towns, and, as they find a place, join themselves together in small communities, keeping up their old habit of indolent asceticism. Every day they seem more and more out of place in Rome, with the bustling activity of the new life. They cannot any longer be quiet or happy [illegible] as those whom they obey are not left with any of the authority they enjoyed a little while ago.

Thus the transition goes on, in spite of ban and protest of the Pontiff and the great areopagus of the hierarchy. The "revolution," cursed in every public discourse of the Holy Father, is sweeping away the obstacles which have hindered the progress of Catholic society.

PROBABLE WIFE MURDER.

A MAN IN PORTLAND, PENN., DELIBERATELY ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIS WIFE—SHE IS DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED, AND HE GOES TO JAIL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EASTON, Penn., Monday, July 26, 1875.

William Williams, a Welshman, employed in the Bangor Slate Company's quarries at Portland, this county, was lodged in jail in this place on Saturday to await the result of injuries deliberately inflicted by him on his wife on that day. Williams has been abusing and neglecting his family lately, spending most of his time and money with a notorious woman living near Portland. His wife remonstrated with him about his conduct a few days ago, when he threatened to kill her, which threat he subsequently repeated. Mrs. Williams, becoming alarmed for her safety, on Saturday had her husband arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace. Saturday evening about 6 o'clock Williams went home. His wife was not in the house, but he found her in the back yard, and ordered her to go into the house. She was afraid to go with him, and ran into the garden. Williams then went away. About 7 o'clock, while Mrs. Williams was milking her cow in the lower part of the garden, she heard a stealthy step behind her, and before she had time to look about her she was seized by her hair and pulled backward to the ground by her husband. He commenced to drag her by her hair over the ground toward the house, cursing her for not obeying him when he ordered her to go into the house, and telling her that he was going to take her in himself. She screamed loudly for help, and struggled violently to gain her feet. Her cries finally became so loud that Williams drew a large carving-knife from his boot, and raising it above her head exclaimed: "—— you, you had me arrested, but you'll never do it again." At the same time he brought the knife down, Mrs. Williams threw up her arm and received the blade there. It severed the cords and main arteries. The blood that followed the stab seemed to add to the fury of Williams, and again he plunged the knife into his wife's person. This time it entered the side, but a rib turned it from the woman's vitals. Williams prepared to strike again, but before the blow fell he was seized by two men, who had heard Mrs. Williams' cries for help. Williams was not secured without a struggle, in which he wounded one of the men severely. He was finally thrown and bound. A physician was summoned at once for Mrs. Williams, who lies in a very critical condition. On his way down to Easton Williams swore that he would kill his wife as soon as he got out of jail if he had not now, and that the men who interfered with him should also feel his vengeance. Williams is forty years old, and has been married twenty years.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Canada Government boom at St. Maurice River broke away yesterday morning, and over 10,000 logs drifted into the St. Lawrence River.

A schooner has been found wrecked at the Bay of Islands, Newfoundland. No trace of her crew has been found, and it is feared they have perished.

The Board of Education of Cincinnati last night, by acclamation, elected Hon. George H. Pendleton a member of the Board of Managers of the Public Library of Cincinnati.

William H. Conn, who accidentally shot and killed his wife at Philadelphia Sunday, was yesterday committed for trial by the Coroner, although the jury decided that the shooting was accidental.

Bishop Bourget, of Montreal, celebrated the thirty-eighth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, Sunday. He is the oldest Bishop of the Church in the Dominion.

It is officially announced that A. B. Garner has been appointed General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, and that he will assume the duties of the position on the 31st inst.

A man named Malloy jumped off the suspension bridge into the Chaudière Falls, at Ottawa, Ontario, yesterday morning, for a wager. After a hard struggle he managed to reach the bank below in safety.

Hon. Simon Cameron arrived at Long Branch yesterday. The President and the members of his family who accompanied him on his trip to New-York and West Point, returned there yesterday afternoon.

Five burglars attempted to enter a residence on Cornwall Heights, at Newburg, yesterday morning, when they were fired upon and one of their number wounded, but his comrades carried him off. All escaped. They are supposed to belong to the Cold Spring gang.

The quoit match for £200 between Zachariah Boardman, of Manchester, England, and Job Pearson, of Philadelphia, (champion of America,) was recently played in Manchester, and resulted in a victory for the Manchester champion, viz.: Boardman, 62; Pearson, 36.

It is stated that, owing to the failure of the fruit crop in Ohio, the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads will, about the 15th of August, put upon their roads fast fruit trains, to carry the peaches and other fruit of Delaware and New-Jersey to Cincinnati.

A young man named John Odey, claiming to be from Boston, attempted to commit suicide at Omaha, Neb., yesterday by shooting, because of domestic difficulties and pecuniary loss. He is still alive and in the hospital. A bullet is supposed to be in his head over the left eye.

The old-established mercantile house of George P. Mitchell & Sons, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is in financial difficulty, owing to the misappropriation of their property by a Montreal merchant. The liabilities of the firm are stated at $180,000, the loss in Montreal being $195,000.

A man named Edward Beatty was killed yesterday while at work on the Bound Brook Railroad Bridge, across the Delaware River, near Trenton. He fell from an elevated point and struck a beam, where he hung. The deceased was forty-five years old, and lived in Port Deposit, Md.

The steam-ship Quebec, of the Dominion Line, has been libeled in the Vice Admiralty Court for £1,000 damages to the steam-ship Nova Scotia by collision, last week. The steamer Saturn, recently towed into St. John, Newfoundland, by the steamer Caspian, has been libeled for $145,000 salvage.

All arrangements were completed yesterday for another swimming match between Thomas Coyle, of Chester, Penn., and J. B. Johnson, the English champion. They are to swim from Chester to Red Bank, a distance of ten miles, for $1,000 a side and the championship of the world. The race is to take place the last week in August. Coyle's friends claim that he was drugged in his last contest with Johnson.

The sporting element of Philadelphia are in high glee over the release from prison of "Ned" O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant. He has served two years for knocking a man's eye out with a cane. He gave a sparring exhibition in Philadelphia last night, after which he issued a challenge declaring his willingness to fight Tom Allen, Jem Mace, or any man in the world, according to the new rules of the London Prize Ring.

SUICIDE OF A DISHONEST CLERK.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 26.—Charles J. Monsell, a young clerk in a dry goods store in this city, shot himself through the heart to-day, dying very soon after. This morning his employer detected him putting in his own pocket money received by him as salesman, and discharged him. Monsell's large expenses and high living for some time past roused his employer's suspicions, which were thus verified. Mortification at being discovered was undoubtedly the cause of the suicide.

THE SALE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 26.—The *Sentinel* of this city has been sold to Hon. John C. Shoemaker, of this place. The editorial and business control will be placed in the hands of Lucion G. Matthews, for many years connected with the press in Indiana and Kentucky. It is understood, from the antecedents of the present staff of the paper, that it will be thoroughly and consistently Democratic. The paper will make its first appearance under the new management on next Wednesday.

WASHINGTON.

A FAST WESTERN MAIL TRAIN.

A FASTER MAIL TRANSPORTATION TO THE MISSISSIPPI WANTED—RESIGNATION OF CHIEF CLERK AVERY—TWO INDICTMENTS AGAINST HIM—JUDGE FISHER RESIGNS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The report that a fast mail train was to be shortly placed on the northern route from New-York westward has caused a good deal of excitement among railroad men in various parts of the country. Dispatches have been sent to the department today inquiring the truth of the report, and the neccessary answer has been a contradiction. The truth is that negotiations for a fast mail to the Mississippi River have been pending during two years or more, but they are now apparently not so near a favorable conclusion as they have been once or twice heretofore. Mr. Bangs has for a long time contended that the Government should deliver the mail dispatched from New-York and New-England one morning, in every northern town east of the Mississippi some time before the end of the next day. A variety of schemes for accomplishing this result have been laid out on paper, and it is likely that renewed and vigorous attempts will be made to secure the quick transit which is deemed practicable. Unfortunately the reports that any determination has been reached are not better founded than they would have been a year ago.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AT THE CENTENNIAL.

It has heretofore been stated that the Argentine Government has accepted the invitation to contribute to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and an official communication from that Government just received says that, in consequence of the civil revolution which occurred in September last, the Central Committee was obliged to postpone their operations until the beginning of the present year. Special agents were sent to the provinces to collect objects for the Exhibition. These agents have thoroughly performed their duty, and the fourteen provinces of the Republic will now be represented at Philadelphia. All the products for that purpose have now arrived at Buenos Ayres. The committee has asked the provinces for duplicate samples of their products, which will be transmitted to Santiago in Chili in order that the Argentine Republic may be represented in that city.

CHIEF CLERK AVERY'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The information received by the Secretary of the Treasury is to the effect that two indictments have been found against Avery, one in which he is joined singly in the issue, and the other joins him with ex-Supervisor McDonald and ex-Revenue Agent Joyce, as a conspirator to defraud the Government of internal revenue dues. Mr. Avery's resignation was tendered and accepted by the Secretary this afternoon.

JUDGE FISHER RESIGNS.

Judge Fisher has tendered his resignation of the office of United States District Attorney for this District, and it has been forwarded by the Attorney General to the President. He will retire from the position upon the qualification of ex-Gov. Wells, who has accepted the office, but who is now absent from Washington.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

A meeting of ministers and others was held here to-day for the purpose of considering the subject of inviting Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, to visit this city and hold a series of meetings. A committee was appointed to lay the matter before the churches, and request them to appoint delegates to asssemble at noon on Monday next to extend the invitation and arrange for the erection of a suitable building for the meetings.

TREASURY BALANCES AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $3,122,109; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $63,430,000; coin, including $22,743,200 in coin certificates, $65,892,718; outstanding legal tenders, $375,771,580. The Customs receipts to-day were $479 878 97. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $559,212.

ARMY ORDER.

The order directing Assistant Surgeon Blair D. Taylor, United States Army, to report to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, has been revoked, and he has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Dakota for assignment to duty.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Whitehead and Assistant Paymaster John M. Speel have been ordered to the Planter.

Lieut. R. C. Meeker has been detached from the Canandaigua, and ordered to the Planter.

POSTMASTER APPOINTED.

Cadwallader H. Brooks has been appointed Postmaster at Conshohocken, Penn., vice C. Jones.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano is absent from the department on a visit to Virginia. Assistant Secretary Cowan returned to this city this morning.

SWISS CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Werner Itschner as Vice Consul of Switzerland at Philadelphia, Penn.

REVENUE DECISION.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY BRISTOW.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following letter was sent from the Treasury Department to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1875.

Collector of Customs, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., reporting your action in assessing the twenty per centum additional duty authorized by section 2,900 of the Revised Statutes on a certain importation of paper per Siberia, from Liverpool, made by Mr. Frank Rowell. It appears that this case is one where the goods were entered upon *pro forma* invoice under the Anti-moiety Act of June 22, 1874, and that the Appraiser raised the value more than ten per cent. above that declared in the entry. While stating that such has been your general practice, you suggest a doubt whether the twenty per cent. additional duty properly attaches in a case of this kind. In reply I have to state that the fact that the goods were entered upon *pro forma* invoice does not, in the view of the Department, take the case out of the operation of section 2,900 of the Revised Statutes. This section states the condition under which the twenty per centum additional duty attaches, as being when such appraised value shall exceed by ten per cent. or more the value so declared in the entry, although the words "so declared" seem to refer to a declaration of value made in an entry upon a certified invoice as appears by reference to the former part of the section. The department, for the purposes of the case, considered the *pro forma* invoice, authorized by the Anti-moiety act, as an equivalent for a certified invoice. In view of the premises, your action in the case in question is deemed correct and is, therefore, confirmed.

I am very respectfully,

(Signed,) B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT BARRANCAS.

A STRICT QUARANTINE AT PENSACOLA—THE FEVER OF A MALIGNANT TYPE.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day received the following dispatch:

NAVY-YARD, PENSACOLA, July 26.

Honorable Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Keep strangers away from here. The fever is raging at Barrancas. There are sixty-five cases, and have been seven deaths. (Signed,)

G. H. COOPER, Commandant.

NAVY-YARD PENSACOLA, July 26.

Honorable Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

A strict quarantine is kept on Fort Barrancas, and no communication is allowed therefrom, except through our quarantine. The wife of the officer commanding the post is sick. The officers' duties in providing for the care of the sick are arduous. The fever is of a very malignant type. The ladies and children at the post are nearly all down with it. Please inform the Secretary of War.

(Signed) G. H. COOPER, Commandant.

THE TRIAL OF BISHOP WHITTINGHAM.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The Board of Inquiry in the case of Bishop Whittingham meets in this city on Thursday next to investigate the charges against him and decide whether he shall be placed upon trial before an ecclesiastical court. The witnesses have already been notified to appear—Rev. Dr. Leeds, of Grace Church, having been summoned home from his vacation in the White Mountains. The accusers of Bishop Whittingham have selected as their advocate, Col. Charles Marshall, who, during the war, was Gen. Lee's Chief of Staff, and has since been practicing law in Baltimore. Bishop Whittingham has not yet announced the name of any advocate, and it is supposed that he will appear personally in the case.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON.

HIS TRIBUTE TO THE FLAG OF HIS LEGION—THE DUTY OF THE PRESENT.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* brings us a full report of the speech of welcome delivered by Gen. Wade Hampton at the reunion of the Hampton Legion, in Columbia, on the 21st inst. We quote the following:

"You have not forgotten, my comrades, that dear old flag! As you think of it again does not a flood of proud but sad memories sweep over your hearts? You must remember with tender emotion that it was the gift of the noble women of our State. You recall the scene when, just before you marched forth to battle, the honored Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States presented it to you on behalf of the women of Carolina and conjured you to protect it from stain or dishonor and to defend it with your lives. You recollect how proudly and defiantly it was ever borne in the thickest of the fight. You remember that on its torn and hallowed folds are emblazoned most of the glorious battle-names of the war. You recollect how many of our brave comrades were stricken down as they were bearing it to victory, and how many men, alas! fell beneath its folds as its pathway through the battle was marked by death. I know, I feel, that you remember all these things, and thank God that with them you can remember too with pride and exultation that in all the varied scenes through which that banner has passed not one breath of dishonor or of disloyalty, not one stain of cowardice or of cruelty, has tarnished its unblemished folds. Torn by cannon shot and shell, riddled by rifle balls, blackened by the smoke of battle, it is still, to the eye of faith, as lustrous as when it was first unfurled in all its pride of beauty, and rich in a glory that defeat can never sully. [Here Gen. Hampton unfurled the Legion flag, which was met by a deafening yell.] Comrades of the Legion! I bring back to you, as the fittest offering to grace our first reunion in peace, that banner which you so nobly illustrated in war. Though it will never again 'brave the battle and the breeze,' yet as long as one shred of its battle-scarred folds clings to another, it will tell you, in language more eloquent than words, of the imperishable renown you won for it and for yourselves. It will speak constantly to your hearts of our dead comrades, and it will serve to remind you always that, when you furled it forever, you pledged your soldierly honor to observe inviolate the terms on which you surrendered. It will thus stand, as a perpetual symbol of your plighted faith, not alone in the past, but for the future. It will be the strongest guarantee to those who so often met it in deadly fight, that the men who proved themselves so true to it while it claimed their allegiance, cannot prove false to the new obligations they have incurred. All brave men who met you in battle will honor you for honoring the flag you once upheld so bravely, clung to so devotedly, and which you now cherish as a memorial of your fallen brethren. And while you cannot expect them to sympathize with the cause in which it was borne, they will not fail to respect the men who bore it in so loyal and knightly a fashion.

"The people of Carolina can point with pride to one historic banner which exacts to-day the homage of the whole country. When your forefathers and mine followed the heroic Washington, as his meteor flag swept to victory at Cowpens and Eutaw, they could scarcely have hoped that their descendants should see that flag honored by forty millions of Americans ere the young Republic for which they gave their blood had attained the first century of its existence. The brave people who were our enemies 100 years ago, forgetting now the animosities and strife which then arrayed England and America in arms, forgetting that they once called Washington, and Rutlege, and Laurens, and Sumter, and Pickens and Marion 'rebels,' this day pay willing honor to the devotion, the patriotism, and the courage of our Revolutionary sires. If justice, truth, moderation, conciliation, and statesmanship direct the councils of those who were the victors in the recent war; if free citizens of free and equal States can maintain and perpetuate in this great confederacy, under the Constitution our forefathers established, the liberties for which they fought, then it may be that when another century has rolled by this banner of yours will be deemed by others than ourselves worthy as representing truth, faith, honor, and courage, to be placed by the side of the honored flag of Eutaw! It may be given to our children to see this auspicious day. To us who are standing on this great dividing line which separates the first century of our country's life from that unknown future which lies before us, will remain only the aspirations and prayers of the patriot. Cheered by these we can at least re-echo the words of Carolina's gifted and lamented patriot and poet:

> 'Bid Liberty rejoice! Aye, though its day
> Be far or near, these clouds shall yet be red
> With the large promise of the coming day.'

In the meantime solemnly appealing to the Great Tribunal on high to vindicate the purity of our motives in peace and in war, we tenderly and reverently place among our most precious relics our loved though conquered banner."

NORTH AND SOUTH.

LOYALTY WITH AN IF—A CHARLESTON PAPER'S COMMENTS.

The reunion of the Hampton Legion in Columbia, S. C., which was noticeable for the conservative sentiments expressed by Gens. Hampton and T. M. Logan, was also the occasion of a less gratifying speech by Gen. Gary. "So long as the old flag," he said, "symbolizes constitutional equality and union, and not a policy higher than the principles contained in the Constitution, will we who fought against that flag yield an allegiance to it second to none in the country of Washington." The proviso, however, draws out from the Charleston *News and Courier* a pleasant paragraph, which is full consolation and compensation. It says: "That Gen. Gary will always be ready with his fellow-soldiers to draw his sword for 'constitutional liberty, in the Union,' none will doubt; but might we not expect that when that time comes, through the usurpation of either soldier or civilian, the North and West will do their own fighting, and allow the South to look on and make money? Seriously, however, whenever the Union is in danger from foreign foe or from plots and intrigues at home, the South will do her part in the struggle for free institutions, as she did in '76 and in 1812, and again in the Mexican war. Gen. Gary is rather hard on the Puritans, especially as many honored citizens of South Carolina come of New-England stock. And if he will read up his English History, (say, *The History of the English People*, by Green, which is a standard work,) he will find that the almighty dollar had less to do with Plymouth Rock than with Jamestown. And if he will take a run to New-England this Summer instead of his favorite White Sulphur, he will find, we think, that there is as much refinement, liberality of opinion, and culture among 'the Yankees' as there is in South Carolina. The sun does not rise in Walhalla and set in Charleston Harbor. Doubtless the ways of New-England are not always our ways, and this is as great a surprise to New-England as it is to the South. But there is no use in quarreling about it, and Gen. Gary knows, by his own experience, that there are very decided differences of opinion in this State, and even in Edgefield County."

MORE GOOD WORDS FROM THE SOUTH.

The survivors of Orr's Rifles, a regiment of South Carolina troops in the Confederate service, held their first reunion in Walhalla, S. C., on the 21st inst. Nine companies were represented by 250 men. Thirteen hundred men enlisted in the regiment fourteen years ago. The principal speech on the occasion was made by Gen. Samuel McGowan, who commanded the brigade to which the Rifles belonged. In closing he said:

"This reunion of old soldiers is not intended, and, we must not allow it to have the effect of rekindling again the old fires of strife. By no means. This meeting is only a social and kindly renewal of old ties, associations, and friendship. It is well occasionally to recur to first principles—to recall the past and take our reckoning. It sustains our self-respect. The soldier who did his duty in times of war was not actuated by malice, and is always ready to do his duty in times of peace. It is not the soldier who has smelt gunpowder, but the selfish politician, who wishes to perpetuate strife between the parties to the late contest. The true soldier is always just, liberal, and magnanimous. If the difficulties between the sections had been left to the soldiers at Appomattox, the 'bloody chasm' would have been crossed at once by an improvised pontoon bridge, the work of both armies. We are now all one people, and able to remain so. The fates have so decreed it; and it is the part of good sense, good policy, and humanity itself, that we should labor to be in fact what we are in theory, one people. I am one of those who believe that the line of duty lies in the direction of conciliation in all things consistent with truth, honor, and self-respect. The war is over, and gentle peace returning. The era of good feeling is at hand. Good omens are in the air. It is the season of centennials. The day is breaking. Let every one who was a good soldier in the past do his best, as a good citizen in the future, to create kind and fraternal relations between the sections, and to maintain that mutual respect which alone can make the condition of the South, as a part of the Government, tolerable to a defeated but proud and high-spirited people."

DECISION ON CARRIERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

KINGSTON, Canada, July 26.—Judge Burrows to-day gave a decision in the case of McNee vs. The Grand Trunk Railroad Company, holding that the latter is not responsible for loss in Canada on a through bill of lading from Liverpool, while the goods were in charge of the railway company. The steam-ship line was responsible for delivery at their destination, its responsibility not ending with shipment on the cars.

FOUND DEAD, AND FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 26.—A special dispatch from Glen Rock, a station on the Northern Central Railroad, forty-two miles from this city, says: The dead body of William Ison, aged twenty-one years, formerly of Baltimore, was found in the woods near that place yesterday morning. A Sunday-school picnic had been held there the day previous, and Ison had attended it. Death was caused by a stab in the left breast, near the heart. A Coroner's jury has been summoned.

NIAGARA NOTES.

THE STABILITY OF THE FALLS.

THE CHANGES SINCE FATHER HENNEPIN FIRST SAW THEM—HIS DESCRIPTION OF THEIR APPEARANCE—WHAT CYCLES HAVE EFFECTED AND MAY EFFECT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sunday, July 25, 1875.

The inquiring and speculative visitor at Niagara has read many items in the papers about changes in the physical aspect of the falls, and from the appearance of the irregular line of the American fall and the deep angle of the Horseshoe, he is apt to imbibe erroneous notions in regard to the rapidity of the change. He often supposes that if he were to return here next year, and annually for years following, he would be able to mark the progress of the cataract on its backward journey to Buffalo, to the extent of some feet. But this is erroneous. The oldest residents of the vicinity can see hardly any appreciable difference between the falls as they are now and as they were fifty years ago. It is true that the constant friction of the water loosens and chafes away the limestone rock at the edge of the fall; but the process is so slow that its effects cannot be said to visibly alter the general appearance. At rare intervals great masses of rock are detached, and piles of them may be seen below, except, of course, within the Horseshoe, where the water is of vast depth, and the mist always hanging like a curtain. But the general effect is always the same. It is difficult for an old habitué of the place to point out any particular feature in the whole face of Niagara that is substantially different from what it has been in the past. Geologists tell us that, taking a long series of years together, the rate of the recession may be about one foot per year; but, considering the stability of the present location for a very long series of years past, this seems, after all, little better than mere conjecture.

The earliest visit to the falls of which we have any record was that of Father Hennepin, about 200 years ago. The good priest was so wonder-struck with the sight that he estimated their height at about four times the actual truth. He left a sketch of the scene, showing their appearance at that time, and it does not materially differ from the views of Niagara at the present day, excepting as to one feature, described as follows: "This is a third fall from the Canada side toward the east, facing the line of the main fall, and caused by a great rock that turned the divided current in this direction." In 1750 a Swede, one Kalm, visited the place and found that this rock had fallen, and that this side channel had been thereby turned back into the great stream. And this is really the only marked change in the appearance of Niagara that can be discovered from the first day that it was known to white men; and this made no difference in the position of the cataract. The rude sketches of the French missionary exhibit the same Niagara which we see to-day, and apparently in the same place. I do not apprehend that our elaborate engravings of the scene will lose much of their fidelity when examined two centuries hence. It is unquestionable that at some time, cycles ago, the falls were seven miles north of their present position, and poured their waters over the face of the mountain ridge at Lewiston; and the best contemporary authorities agree that cylcs hence they will have worn their way to a point about four miles up the river, where, in the course of other indefinit ecycles, their character will entirely change. The wearing away process will then be confined entirely to the crown of the fall, so that after the lapse of a sufficient number of hundreds of centuries there will be no cataract at all, but an immense inclined plane, down the bed of which the volume of water will shoot with an amazing velocity unknown to the rapids of the present Niagara.

These are the well-founded speculations of geology, which are supposed to be well known to every hotel-keeper, hackman, guide, and trinket-seller here, and which are regarded by them with smiling complacency. They should be no less comforting to the general public of tourists and sight-seers. The stability of such grand works of nature is not the least wonderful of their attributes. Were Methuselah himself alive, and permitted to approach Niagara by way of the Prospect Park entrance, (on payment of twenty-five cents,) it would be a great satisfaction to him to know that he could return in five or six hundred years and find no especial change in the appearance of the cataract; and in less degree we may enjoy the same assurance.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

On Sunday evening a fire broke out in a house at Millstone, Somerset County, N. J., occupied by a colored man named Thomas Wright, and his wife and two children. An alarm was given, and a number of the neighbors worked strenuously to subdue the flames by forming a line of buckets filled with water, but their efforts proved unavailing. In the excitement of the occasion it was forgotten that the children were in the house, and it was not until the agonized mother discovered their absence that any effort was made to rescue them. After considerable difficulty they were taken out of the burning building, but one of them was so badly burned that it died on reaching the open air, and the other one is not expected to survive. The building was entirely destroyed.

On Saturday morning last a barn, owned by Mr. Green, at Beaverkill, Ulster County, was destroyed by fire, together with about $3,000 worth of property, consisting of hay, grain, farming utensils, a horse, &c. A horse and wagon, driven by James Hicks, tinware pedler, was in the barn at the time, and Hicks, fearing to be blamed by his employers if any damage was incurred, rushed into the barn to save them, when he was overpowered by the flames and terribly burned; and although, after a struggle, he managed to escape from the building, he died soon afterward.

The Sea View House, the largest hotel at Rye Beach, N. H., narrowly escaped destruction by fire Sunday night from the falling of an insecurely fastened chandelier containing twenty or more lighted naphtha lamps. The hall was instantly a mass of flame, and a genuine panic ensued, but by the prompt use of fire extinguishers a serious conflagration was prevented and but slight damage was done. The excitement among the guests continued for some hours.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the frame stables attached to the abattoir of Levi & May, on Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, which occasioned $1,000 damage. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A fire in Vicksburg, Miss., yesterday, destroyed a two-story brick and two one-story frame houses, the property of Louis Peters. Loss, $10,000; partially insured.

THE HUDSON RIVER YACHT CLUB.

The second annual regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club was sailed yesterday. The course was from a stake-boat off the club-house at the foot of Seventieth street, running thence to a stake-boat off the Ruck bath-house, thence to a stake-boat off the Weehawken Ferry, and return to the club-house. The race was open to yachts of all classes, and the following appeared for the contest:

First-class Cabin Sloops—W. H. Hamilton and W. Parr.
First-class Open Sloops—Eureka and Carrie S.
Second-class Open Sloops—Annie L., Andrew Blessing, Nellie Shaw, Au Revoir, Tough, and Frou-Frou.

The time named for the commencement of the race was 10 A. M., but the boats were not in readiness until 12. Eight minutes after that time all the yachts named got under way well together, with a fair wind, south-south-east. They reached the chemical works in the following order:

First, Eureka; second, Carrie S.; third, Au Revoir; fourth, Hamilton; fifth, Frou-Frou; sixth, Andrew Blessing.

Before reaching the chemical works the force of the wind had lessened somewhat, and when the last boat had passed the works it had died away until there was hardly enough to fill the sails of the smallest craft in the race. The sailing from that point was not at all exciting, for the lull continued, and the rain fell heavily, drenching thoroughly all the yachtsmen who, in cabinless yachts, were exposed to it.

Continuing the race, however, the yachts reached and rounded the Weehawken stake-boat in the following order:

1, Andrew Blessing; 2, Eureka; 3, Carrie S.; 4, Hamilton; 5, Frou-Frou; 6, Au Revoir.

With varying prospects, under lack of wind and continuing rain, they reached the home stake-boat in the following order:

1, Eureka; 2, Andrew Blessing; 3, Carrie S.; 4, Hamilton; 5, Frou-Frou; 6, Au Revoir.

The other boats were not near enough to be timed when the judges decided the race closed, after which they retired to make their report on the basis of an allowance of 1½ minutes per foot.

Of the first-class cabin sloops the Hamilton arrived at 4:01, with the Parr too far away to be considered in the race. The Hamilton was therefore declared to be the winner of that class.

Of the first-class open sloops the Eureka arrived at 3:52, and the Carrie S. at 3:59, which, on the allowance of time per foot, made the Carrie S. the winner of that class.

Of the second-class open sloops, the Annie L. did not go round, and was counted out. The Andrew Blessing came in at 3:52½, and was declared the winner in her class.

Of what were termed, simply for distinction, the outside boats, the Au Revoir arrived at 4:02, and was declared the winner, though the difference between her and the Frou-Frou was acknowledged to be so small as to be hardly discernible.

THE MAILS FOR AUGUST.

PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE STEAMERS, DATE OF SAILING, AND PORT OF DESTINATION.

The following are the steamers appointed to convey the United States mails to foreign countries during the month of August, 1875, with the days of sailing and hours of closing the mails:

Transatlantic mails—From New-York for Queenstown, carrying mails for Great Britain and Ireland, also German, French, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails, steam-ship Nevada, of the Williams & Guion Line, Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 12 M.; Russia, of the Cunard Line, Wednesday, 4th, at 4 A. M.; Dakota, of the Williams & Guion Line, Tuesday, 10th, at 8 A. M.; Bothnia, of the Cunard Line, Wednesday, 11th, at 9 A. M.; Wisconsin, of the Williams & Guion Line, Tuesday, 17th, at 12 M.; Abyssinia, of the Cunard Line, Wednesday, 19th, at at 12 M.; Wyoming, of the Williams & Guion Line, Tuesday, 24th, at 8 A. M.; Algeria, of the Cunard Line, Wednesday, 25th, at 8:30 A. M.; Idaho, of the Williams & Guion Line, Tuesday, 31st, at 12 M.

From New-York for Rotterdam, carrying the mails direct: Steam-ships Maas, of the Netherlands Steam Navigation Company, Thursday, 5th; W. A. Scholten, same company, Thursday, 19th. From New-York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, carrying the mails for Great Britain and Ireland; also German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails, via Plymouth: also Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails, via Hamburg: Steam-ships Pommerania, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, Thursday, 5th, at 11:30 A. M.; Suevia, same company, Thursday, 12th, at 11:30 A. A.; Herder, same company, Thursday, 19th, at 11:30 A. M.; Cimbria, same company, Thursday, 26th, at 11:30 A. M.

From New-York, for Queenstown, carrying mails for England, Wales, and Ireland: Steam-ships Britannic, of the White Star Line, Saturday, 7th, at 6 A. M.; Adriatic, same line, Saturday, 21st, at 5 A. M.

From New-York, for Glasgow, carrying mails for Scotland, direct: Steam-ships of the Anchor Line, at 6 A. M., Utopia on Saturday, 7th; Ethiopia, same line, Saturday, 14th, at 11:30 A. M.; Bolivia, same line, Saturday, 21st, at 5 A. M.; Elysia, same line, Saturday, 28th, at 11:30 A. M.

From New-York, for Havre, carrying mails for France, direct: Steam-ships Periere, of the General Transatlantic Line, Saturday, 7th, at 6 A. M.; France, same line, Saturday, 21st, at 5 A. M.

From New-York for Southampton and Bremen, carrying mails for Great Britain and Ireland; also, German, French, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails, via Southampton; mails for Germany direct; also Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Bremen: Steam-ships Rhein, of the North German Lloyd Line, Saturday, 7th, at 11:30 A. M.; Oder, same line, Saturday, 14th, at 11:30 A. M.; Neckar, same line, Saturday, 21st, at 11:30 A. M.; Mosel, same line, Saturday, 28th, at 11:30 A. M.

From New-York for Antwerp, carrying mails for Belgium direct: Steam-ship State of Nevada, of the Red Star Line, Friday, 13th.

From New-York for Queenstown, carrying mails for England, Ireland, Wales, and France: Steam-ships City of Chester, of the Inman Line, Saturday, 14th, at 11:30 A. M.; City of Berlin, same line, Saturday, 28th, at 11:30 A. M.

From Boston, for Queenstown, carrying mails for Great Britain and Ireland, also closed mails for Belgium and France: Steam-ships Parthia, of the Cunard Line, Saturday, 7th, at 10:30 A. M.; Atlas, same line, Friday, 13th, at 7:30 P. M.; Batavia, same line, at 9:30 A. M., on Saturday, 21st; Marathon, same line, Friday, 27th, at 7:30 P. M.

From Philadelphia, for Queenstown and Liverpool, carrying mails for Great Britain and Ireland: Steam-ships Pennsylvania, of the American Steam-ship Company, Thursday, 5th, at 6 A. M.; Indiana, same line, Thursday, 12th, at 6 A. M.; City of Limerick, same company, Thursday, 19th, at 6 A. M.; Ohio, same company, Thursday, 26th, at 6 A. M.

From Philadelphia, for Antwerp, carrying mails for Belgium; Steam-ship Vaderland, of the Red Star Line, Wednesday, 25th, at 6 A. M.

From Baltimore, for Bremen, carrying mails for Germany: Steam-ships Ohio, of the North German Lloyd Line, Saturday, 11th, at 12 M.; Leipzig, same line, Saturday, 21st, at 12 M.

Mails for Canada and Newfoundland.—From Boston, for Halifax, carrying mails for Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland: Steam-ships Carroll, of the Boston, Halifax, and Prince Edward Island Line, Saturday, 7th, at 11 A. M.; Worcester, same line, Saturday, 14th, at 11 A. M.; Carroll, same line, Saturday, 21st, at 11 A. M.; Worcester, same line, Saturday, 28th, at 11 A. M.

From Portland for Halifax, carrying mails for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island - Steamer Falmouth, of the New-England and Nova Scotia Line, on Saturday, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th, at 5 P. M.

Mails for West Indies, Central and South America.—From New-York: Tuesday, 3d, City of Merida and Claribel, for Havana and Port-au-Prince respectively; Thursday, 5th, City of Vera Cruz; Tuesday, 10th, Columbus and Friday, 13th, City of New-York, for Havana; Friday, 13th, Etna, for Kingston; Saturday, 14th, Colon, for Aspinwall, Thursday, 19th, Crescent City and Canima, for Havana and Bermuda respectively; Saturday, 21st, Andes, for Port-au-Prince; Monday, 23d, South America, for St. Thomas and Rio; Tuesday, 24th, City of Mexico, for Havana; Thursday, 26th, City of Vera Cruz and Zodiac, for Havana and Nassau respectively; Monday, 30th, Acapulco, for Aspinwall; Tuesday, 31st, Columbus and Alps, for Havana and Kingston respectively. From New-Orleans: Sunday, Aug. 1, Juniata, and Wednesday, 4th, Margaret, for Havana; Saturday, 7th, City of Havana, for Tampico and Vera Cruz; Monday, 9th, C. W. Lord; Wednesday, 11th, Wilmington and Tappahannock; Monday, 23d, C. W. Lord, and Wednesday, 25th, Margaret, all for Havana. Saturday, 28th, City of Merida, for Tampico and Vera Cruz, and Sunday, 29th, Juniata, for Havana. Trans-Pacific mails from San Francisco: Sunday, Aug. 1, Great Republic, Yokohama and Hong Kong, and Monday, 16th, Mikado, for Honolulu, Kandavan, Fiji, Sydney, and Auckland.

A BRITISH SEA CAPTAIN GETTING HIMSELF INTO TROUBLE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 26.—The refusal on Saturday evening last of the Captain of the British steam-ship State of Alabama to surrender three of his sailors, charged with stealing a coat, created a flutter of excitement in Police circles. The British Consul was appealed to. Meanwhile the Alabama sailed for Liverpool with the accused sailors on board. Attorney General Field states that when the legal points have been examined, should the law decide adversely to the Captain, he will be made a party to the crime for harboring the accused persons, and steps will be taken for his arrest on his return to this port.

BUFFALO BILL.

We learn, has an exciting story in the New-York *Weekly*, now ready. It is entitled, "The Scout and the Renegade," and is said to be a highly dramatic story, based on a deeply interesting mystery.—*Reader.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Let the People Speak.

MANHATTAN, Kan.

R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles, and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many patent medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours, GEORGE B. WHITING.

Mrs. E. R. Daly, Metropolis, Ill., writes:

"Dr. R. V. PIERCE: My sister is using the FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION with great benefit."

Mary Ann Frisbie, Lehman, Penn., writes:

"Dr. R. V. PIERCE: What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."

Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

Like "Quaker Guns,"

Artificial Teeth are of little use and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant SOZODONT; use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fail you.

Cancer

Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 120 Broadway, is prepared to make Loans upon bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals will be furnished with forms and full information, and their business facilitated without charge, except legal expenses for examination of Title. This Society also issues the most desirable forms of policies upon selected lives, including the Tontine Savings Fund Plan, by which, during the past six years, surplus has been accumulated greater than by any plan heretofore practiced. The Society has assets of twenty-eight millions of dollars, and has a cash annual income of ten millions of dollars. Its average annual business during the past five years ($44,330,658) has been greater than that of any other Company.

Iron in the Blood is Supplied by the Peruvian Syrup, which builds up an iron constitution.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets sweeten and purify the breath.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

SHONNARD—SMYTH.—On the 24th inst., in New-York City, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. J. C. Ager, FREDERIC SHONNARD, son of the late Hon. Edward F. Shonnard, to EUGENIE, daughter of J. Kennedy Smyth, Esq., all of Yonkers.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Saturday, July 24, MARY SELENA, widow of C. M. Arnold, and daughter of the late Dr. J. W. Schmidt, of Charleston, S. C.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

BAKER.—At Long Branch, July 24, suddenly, EDITH, infant daughter of Clinton S. and Frances Isabelle Baker, aged 4 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Audubon Park, 155th st., on Tuesday, July 27, at 3:30 o'clock. Trains leave Thirtieth Street Depot at 3 o'clock.

BERGEN.—At Flatlands, Long Island, on the 24th day of July, 1875, SARAH JANE, daughter of Jeremiah Bergen, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her father's residence, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BURTIS.—At Queens, Long Island, on Sunday evening, July 25, CORNELIA, infant daughter of Theodore E. and Cornelia M. Burtis, aged 10 months and 26 days.

Funeral at 3 o'clock Tuesday from the residence of her father.

CONGDON.—At West New-Brighton, Staten Island, Sunday, July 25, 1875, HAROLD GREENLEAF, youngest son of Henry M. and Charlotte Congdon.

Funeral services at Church of Ascension, West New-Brighton, Tuesday at 5:30 P. M.

COCHRAN.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Sunday, July 25, of cholera infantum, CHARLES P., only child of William and Annie Cochran aged 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 148 East 71st st., on Wednesday, July 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DODGE.—At Irvington, N. Y., Monday, July 26, infant daughter of George E. and May Cossitt Dodge.

GREEN.—On Monday, July 26, CATHARINE PESINGER, wife of John Green, in her 70th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 2 P. M. from her late residence, No. 91 2d av.

GRAY.—On Sunday morning, July 25, HANNAH WHEELER, beloved wife of John Gray.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 450 Lexington av., on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

GILLESPIE.—At Montclair, N. J., FREDERICK ARCHER, son of Albert and Julia S. Gillespie, aged 21 months and 8 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 89 Park av., Tuesday at 11 o'clock A. M.

HOWE.—On Saturday, July 24, at Beverly, N. J., CHARLES S. HOWE, infant son of Thomas and the late Ellen Howe.

Funeral on Wednesday, 28th, at 2 P. M., from No. 148 Prince st., Brooklyn.

KINSEY.—At Montclair, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday morning, July 25, of heart disease, EMELINE M., widow of the late John D. Kinsey, aged 59 years.

Funeral services will be at her late residence, at Montclair, N. J., on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Friends are invited. The remains will be taken to the Moravian Cemetery at New-Dorp, Staten Island.

LANDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 25th inst., EMILY MONTAGUE, wife of George W. Landon, in her 31st year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday next, at 3 P. M., at St. Peter's P. E. Church, State st., near Bond, Rev. John A. Paddock, D. D.

MATHEWS.—At White Plains, on Saturday evening, July 24, ROSIE A., wife of Charles S. Mathews, and daughter of Osmond C. Lyon.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, from the residence of her parents at 2:30 o'clock, and at the Memorial M. E. Church at 3 P. M.

MERRILL.—On Sunday morning, July 25, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH MERRILL.

Funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, John H. Watson, No. 671 5th av., on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MERRILL.—At Cornwall, N. Y., on Saturday, July 24, FREDERICK OGDEN MERRILL, eldest son of Edward W. and Hannah Merrill, aged 10 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the house of William H. Marston, No. 686 Willoughby av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 28, at 3 o'clock.

PADDOCK.—On Monday, July 26, MARTHA A. PADDOCK, widow of T. R. Paddock, and daughter of the late Frederick Weed, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 30 Orchard st., on Wednesday, the 28th, at 1 P. M. Remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

PIKE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 25, after a short illness, LORIE A. PIKE, widow of the late Otis Pike.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Willow and Orange sts., at 2 P. M., Wednesday, July 28.

PITCHER.—At Maysville, N. Y., Sunday, July 25, ANNA M., wife of E. L. Pitcher, and daughter of the late W. H. Curtis, of Hoboken, N. J.

SCOTT.—On Saturday, the 24th inst., CHARLOTTE SCOTT, widow of the late George Scott, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 71 East 124th st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHAW.—On Saturday, July 24, in the 53d year of his age, SAMUEL SHAW, son of William Shaw, Esq., of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., and son-in-law of the late Rufus S. King.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 67 7th av., on Tuesday, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TOWAR.—On Sunday, July 25, of diphtheria, LOUISA ASBURINE, infant daughter of Thomas H. and Rosaline Bentley Towar, aged 13 months.

Funeral at the residence of her grandfather, Peter Bentley, Esq., Jersey City Heights, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday July 27.

TURNER.—Suddenly, at Lake Oscawana, on Tuesday, July 20, in the 33d year of his age, JOHN HAMILTON TURNER, of this City.

The relatives and friends, Alumni of the Free Academy, and Alumni of Columbia College Law-School are invited to attend the funeral at the Central M. E. Church, 7th av., near 14th st., on Tuesday, July 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HEAD-QUARTERS "VETERAN CORPS,"
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.

It becomes the duty of the Commandant to announce the death of JOHN H. TURNER, an esteemed member of our corps.

Members are requested to attend the funeral at the Central M. E. Church, 7th av., near 14th st., on Tuesday, July 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order.

JOS. W. CONGDON, Colonel.

CHAS. J. MCCOMBIE, Adjutant.

☞ The members of Crescent Lodge and Crescent Chapter are invited to attend the funeral of our late Brother and Companion, JOHN H. TURNER, from the Central M. E. Church, 7th av., near 14th st., to-day (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock P. M.

E. M. ESTERBROOKE, M.
HORACE METCALF, H. P.

THOMASON.—After a short illness, on Saturday, July 24, Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITE THOMASON, aged 73, wife of Rev. D. R. Thomason.

Friends of the family are invited to attend funeral services at the Reformed Church, 85th st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. Interment in New-Jersey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS WHOSE teeth show marks of decay, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25 cents a bottle.

TREAD ON A WORM AND IT WILL turn, is true, but no more so than give a worm a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, and they will turn over and die. It is better they should than that the mother's idol should pine away and suffer; so feed the child on Lozenges, and send the worms out of the system.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment is a preventive. Every one going abroad should go provided with a quantity of it, and thus escape the retchings and deathliness of this malady. The most delicate stomach retains it, and is strengthened by it. Druggists sell it.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 9 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 26, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	3	Pea-nuts, bags	130
Bees-wax, pks.	10	Resin, bbls.	2,191
Cotton, bales	3,151	Spirits Turp., bbls.	162
Copper, bbls.	12	Rice Chaff, bags	121
Dried Fruit, pks.	7	Oil-cake, pks.	450
Eggs, bbls.	615	Pork, pks.	115
Flour, bbls.	15,034	Cut-meats, pks.	295
Wheat, bushels	52,140	Lard, tcs.	500
Corn, bushels	33,781	Butter, pks.	1,697
Oats, bushels	23,100	Cheese, pks.	10,879
Malt, bushels	625	Stearine, pks.	138
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Starch, pks.	1,270
C. S. Oil, bbls.	50	Skins, bales	10
Grease, pks.	35	Sumac, bags	28
Hops, bales	61	Sugar, bbls.	237
Hides, No.	1,707	Syrup, bbls.	5
Hides, bales	1,069	Tallow, pks.	75
Lead, pigs	413	Tobacco, hhds.	565
Molasses, bbls.	367	Tobacco, pks.	1,243
Leather, sides	4,545	Wool, bales	426
Rice, pks.	138	Whisky, bbls.	560

COFFEE—An active business has been reported in Rio, prices of which have been advanced ¼c. ⅌ ℔., closing very firmly. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bags by the May Celeste, 2,538 bags by the South America, 882 bags by the Lorena, and 237 bags by the P. C. Warwick, on private terms; also, 2,320 bags by the Mary Rice, at Baltimore, at 18¾c., gold; and 5,000 bags by the Alto, at New-Orleans, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 27,268 bags; sales, week ending this morning, 18,480 bags; stock in first hands this evening here, 18,480 bags; and at all ports, 41,805 bags, including 12,714 bags at Baltimore, and 10,611 bags at Hampton Roads. The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States, June 23, was 123,064 bags; purchases for the United States to July 24, 213,000 bags....Other kinds have been in fair request and quoted firm....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good at 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¾c.@21c. gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c. ⅌ ℔., gold....The jobbing trade has been fair at full rates.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Trade in this line has been very tame, as a rule, with Hogshead Staves quoted steady at from $80@$175; do. Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25.

CORDAGE—Has been generally dull in the wholesale line, at nominally unchanged quotations.

COTTON—Advices from Liverpool of a strike of operators at Oldham operated against values in the local market, which were also adversely influenced by the reports from the South as to diminished chances of an overflow of the Mississippi....The demand for early delivery was light, and prices were quoted lower and irregular, the official quotations having been reduced ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. Sales have been reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 475 bales, (of which 222 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 422 bales to spinners and 53 bales to shippers.....The dealings for forward delivery have been more extensive, but at a reduction of fully ¼c. ⅌ ℔. The later transactions indicated a more confident feeling, with a recovery in values of about 1-16c. ⅌ ℔., closing about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,300 bales, (of which 11,600 bales were on Saturday evening and 25,700 bales were to-day,) with 6,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; August, 14 9-32c.; September, 14¼c.; October, 14 1-32c.; November, 14c.@14 1-32c.; December, 14 1-32c.; January, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; February, 14 11-32c.@14⅜c.; March, 14 9-16c.@14 19-32c.; April, 14¾c.@14 25-32c.; May, 15c.@15 1-32c.; June, 15⅛c.@15¼c. ⅌ ℔.....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,151 bales, of which 54 bales were by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 386 bales, against 493 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 702 bales, against 746 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,451,676 bales, against 3,749,853 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 110 bales; to the Continent, 3,273 bales. Stock in New-York, 74,352 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 131,760 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Good Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
Low Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very quiet market has been reported to-day for State and Western Flour. In view of the cable reports of more favorable weather, and somewhat easier markets abroad, export buyers have been bidding with unusual reserve, and on a basis of 15c.@25c. a barrel lower than previous figures, thus retarding operations. Holders of desirable lines have not been offering stock with much urgency, and have not been disposed to yield materially. Trade and family Extras have been in less request, and the bulk of the business has been in small job lots, with prices ruling weaker and irregular in most instances. The sales since our last have been 12,700 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 40@$4 60; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 65, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60 for lines; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 75@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 25; very good to very fancy do., $6 35@$6 90, mainly at $6 35@$6 50; City Mills Extra at $6@$7 50, chiefly at $6 35@$6 90 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 35, mainly at $6@$6 25; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 75@$6 35 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras for shipment at $6 15@$7 10, mainly at from $6 15@$6 50 for plain, and $7@$7 35 for patent. Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $6 10@$8; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $6 15@$7 75; Western White do. Extras, $6 25@$8 25; St. Louis Extra, $6@$8 50, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6 25@$7 50; Minnesota patent stock, $7@$9, with some very fancy brands quoted higher; Minnesota Extras, plain, at $6 25@$8 25. Included in the sales have been 5,800 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly Minnesota, City Mills, and State Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in less demand and quoted 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 890 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$5 65 for Superfine; $5 75@$6 75 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 85@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in less urgent request within the range of from $5 10@$6 25 for poor to very choice Superfine, and $6 40 for fancy Superfine, (small lots.) Sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 90@$6 25 for Superfine, the latter rate for very choice....Corn-meal has been in fair demand at former rates. Sales equal to 1,600 bbls. at from $4 10@$4 60 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5@$5 25 for Brandywine....Included in the sales have been 750 bbls. Yellow Western at $4 15@$4 20....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 60@$2 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Influenced by the cable reports of fair weather and depressed and easier markets, and Western market advices of an unfavorable tenor, prices of Spring Wheat declined here 3c.@5c. a bushel, on a less active business, as well for future as for early delivery. The very light arrivals at the ports and the reduced stock in store checked transactions for prompt delivery. Holders of stock in store were not urgent in offering supplies for sale, especially in view of the low bids for prime to choice for export. At the close the demand for Spring, to arrive, was rather brisker and the bids indicated a somewhat steadier range of values. Winter Wheat has been very dull and difficult to place, unless at prices which sellers were unwilling to accept. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of only 76,000 bushels at $1 32@$1 33 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, closing at $1 33 for prime, with $1 35 asked for strictly prime No. 2 North-west do., and up to $1 38 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., (the latter, however, quoted at $1 36 the best bid, afloat, and $1 35, in store;) $1 40@$1 43 for No. 1 Spring, odd lots, with $1 40 reported bid and up to $1 43 asked for strictly prime Milwaukee; $1 28@$1 40 for ungraded Spring; $1 38@$1 43 (nominally) for Red Western; $1 43@1 45 for Amber do.; and $1 40@$1 50 for ordinary to very choice White do. And for forward delivery sales have been reported of 72,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, August options, at $1 30, closing with $1 30½ reported as bid; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, to arrive from the canal, at $1 41; 16,000 bushels do., same option, at $1 42, which was the closing quotation; and 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive from the canal, at $1 36 ⅌ bushel....Corn has been quoted 2c. a bushel lower, on a restricted business for shipment as well as home use; offerings fair, partly of old in store. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 89,000 bushels at 83c.@85c. for ordinary to choice Western, the latter an extreme, chiefly at 84c.@84½c. for good to prime, afloat; 85c.@87c. for about fair to strictly prime sailing vessel do., afloat; 87c.@87½c. for prime to choice new Yellow Western, car lots; and 85c. for prime old Mixed do., in store. And for forward delivery sales have been made of 40,000 bushels prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, last half of August, at 85c....Rye dull to-day, with Canada, in bond, quoted nominally at 93c.@95c., and State unsettled....Barley wholly nominal....Barley-malt has been held with a fair show of confidence, though not active; Canada quoted at $1 65@$1 75; Western at $1 50@$1 60; four to six-rowed State, $1 47½@$1 55; two-rowed do. at $1 35@$1 45, cash and time. Sales have been reported of 11,500 bushels at $1 72 for Canada West, $1 60 for Lake Shore, and $1 45 for two-rowed State, on time....Canada Peas wholly nominal....Oats have been very sparingly sought after, and quoted easier and irregular, with sales reported of only 31,000 bushels at 60c.@64c. for fair ordinary to very choice Mixed Western, mostly at 62c. for very good car lots, with 63c.@64c. reported as asked for prime Chicago, afloat, and 60c. as about the best bid; 61c.@68c. for very inferior to choice White Western, car lots....Feed has been moderately inquired for in a jobbing way, within the range of $19 75@$30, as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Millstuff; $23 50@$25 for 60 ℔., and $20@$21 for Bran, ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been in request, chiefly for local use, and quoted steady from 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 15; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been very quiet within the range of 55c.@85c; Oat, 50c.@60c., ⅌ 100 ℔....The stock of Grain at this port to-day embraces 413,444 bushels Wheat, 1,016,355 bushels Corn, 29,861 bushels Rye, 1,163 bushels Barley, 306,864 bushels Malt, 12,744 bushels Peas, and 732,491 bushels Oats, showing a decrease in the stock of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, and Peas, with an increase in that of Malt in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 2,512,922 bushels, as against 2,818,434 bushels last Monday, 2,967,991 bushels July 27, 1874, and 2,861,778 bushels July 28, 1873.

Stock of Grain in store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1875. July 26. Bushels.	1875. July 9. Bushels.	1874. July 27. Bushels.	1873. July 28. Bushels.
Wheat	413,444	572,615	1,988,191	266,620
Corn	1,016,355	1,127,623	699,308	1,269,178
Oats	732,491	763,359	145,099	866,257
Barley	1,163	1,163		8,592
Peas	12,744	13,447	13,110	22,094
Rye	29,861	34,928	28,400	195,906
Malt	306,864	305,307	97,858	233,136
Total	2,512,922	2,818,434	2,967,991	2,861,778

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A good demand prevails for Domestic Cloth at firm prices; market otherwise quiet....Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9½c.@9¾c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.; Domestic Cloth, 13½c.@13¾c. Sales, 500 rolls Domestic Cloth at 13½c., and 3,000 rolls do., at Boston, at 13c.@13¼c.

HARDWARE—Holders are generally firm in their views and hopeful as to the Fall trade. The current dealing, however, are on a very moderate scale, in nearly all lines.

HEMP—Trade has been dull in this line, with values, however, quoted steady. Of Jute Butts, 250 bales sold at 2⅞c., currency, ⅌ ℔. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7⅝c.@8½c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅝c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ⅌ ton; Jute, 3½c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2⅞c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Have been quoted steady, but have been inactive. Sales, 600 Dry Texas and 250 Wet-salted Texas on private terms, and 600 City Slaughter at 9½c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

HONEY—Has been in light demand, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 70c.@74c., and Cuba, in bond, (nominally,) at 78c.@80c., gold, ⅌ gallon.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in fair supply and demand, chiefly to meet local trade requirements, with Eastern quoted at $1 50@$1 60, mainly at $1 50, afloat, ⅌ 1,000....Lime has been rather more freely dealt in, with common Rockland quoted at $1 05@$1 15, and Lump at $1 50; State, 85c.@$1 15 ⅌ bbl., afloat; Portland Cement, $3 75@$4 25; Rosendale, $1 10@$1 20 ⅌ bbl....The movements in Lumber have been on a restricted scale for home use and shipment, with values generally ruling in favor of buyers. Eastern Spruce quoted at $15@$17 50 for lots to order and $13@$15 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $18@$27; White Pine Boards, $19@$25; Yellow do., $22@$26; Dressed Flooring, from yard, $32@$40; Hewn Timber, $18@$28; Oak at $37 50@$45; Black Walnut, $70@$110, with extra wide stock quoted higher; Whitewood, $37 50@$40; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles, within the range of $3 50@$10 for extra Shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—The demand from refiners has been good, and suitable invoices of foreign have been quoted very firm, on less urgent offerings. Further sales have been made of 370 hhds. and 25 tcs. refining Cuba at 35c. Invoices of 561 hhds. and 56 tcs. Havana, 338 casks and 34 tcs. Humacoa, and 125 puns. and 52 bbls. Guadaloupe, of late arrival, have not yet been reported as marketed. A moderate inquiry has been noted for job lots of stock at full previous rates. We quote: Porto Rico at 39c.@54c.; Barbados, 39c.@42c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 36c.@42c.; do., refining grades, 36c.@37c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@28c.; St. Croix, 38c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 74c. for fancy....Syrups have been more sought after, especially the better qualities, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 39c.@60c., and Molasses do., 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been more inquired for at 21c.@22c. for hhds. and 25c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate demand at essentially unchanged prices, the range having been from $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to good Strained, $1 75@$2 20 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 25 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales, 100 bbls. No. 2 at $1 75; 100 bbls. No. 1 at $2 50; 70 bbls. do. at $4, and 200 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 50 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar has been in less request at from $2 37½@$2 62½ ⅌ bbl.; City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet and rather easier in price, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 32c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 29 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted rather firmer, but has been inactive on the basis of 5⅛c.@5¼c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 8⅞c.@9c. in shipping order....Refined has been offered with reserve for early delivery, and quoted firm at 11½c., and for forward delivery at 11⅛c.@11¼c., but has been comparatively dull....Refined, in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 9c.@9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 11c.@11⅛c. Sales, 5,000 bbls. at 11c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11c.@11⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Business has been less active since our last. Western advices toward the close were of firmer markets for Pork and Lard, which served to strengthen values here....Pork has been in fair request for early delivery, mostly Mess, for shipment, but at lower rates. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Western Mess at $20 95@$21, closing at $21; small lots of Prime Mess at $19@$19 25, and of Extra Prime, $16....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 750 bbls. Western Mess, August, at $20 80, closing at $21 asked, and 2,500 bbls. do., September option, at $21 10@$20 95@$21 10, closing firm at $21 10....Dressed Hogs have been in demand, with City at 10c.@10½c., and fancy Pigs at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔.....City Cut-meats have been in less request at about late quotations, with sales reported of 8,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 15 ℔. averages, at 12c.; 5,000 ℔. Smoking Bellies, 8 to 9 ℔., at 13½c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our range. Western products generally inactive....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 11c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11⅞c.@12c.; Pickled-Hams at 14c.; Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@12½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8⅝c.; Western Pickled Hams, in bxs., at 11½c.@12½c., the latter for light; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., 12c.@12¼c....Bacon has been very quiet, with City Long Clear quoted at 12¾c.@12⅞c....Western Short Clear at 12¾c.; do. Long Clear, 12¼c. ....Sales have been reported of small lots City Long Clear at 12⅞c....Lard has been moderately active for early delivery, but at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. Western Steam at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; small lots of new do. at 13½c.; 50 tcs. City do. at 13½c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13c.; small lots of Refined, for the West Indies, at 14c., and do., for the Continent, at 14⅜c., and 400 tcs. do., for South America, on private terms....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 500 tcs. Western Steam, July option, at 14⅛c. with August quoted at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c., and 1,000 tcs., September, at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c., closing at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c., and 250 tcs., October, at 14 3-16c. ⅌ ℔....Beef has been in limited request at about previous figures. We quote in a jobbing way at from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 110 bbls., including 60 bbls. Packet at $16....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, $27@$28 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce; sales, 50 tcs. Philadelphia and 50 tcs. City Extra India Mess on private terms....Beef Hams have been inactive since our last at from $18@$21 50 for good to choice....Butter shows firmness, particularly in the instances of fine to strictly choice grades, suited to the requirements of the local trade, from which source a good demand has been noted. We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@28c. for fair to choice, and 29c.@30c. for fancy; State, in pails, 20c@32c. for ordinary to very fancy, mostly at 25c.@30c. for about good to choice; State, in firkins, at 22c.@29c. for about fair to very choice; Western at 12c.@27c. for poor ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@23c. for about fair to choice....Cheese has been in more confident request generally, especially the better qualities, which have been quoted firm. We quote Cheese at 5c.@11¾c. for ordinary to fancy State Factory, mainly at 10c.@11½c. for good to strictly fine, and 11¾c. for fancy, and 5c.@11½c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@11c. for very poor to fancy. ....Eggs have been in light demand within the reduced range of 17½c.@21c. for fair to very choice, chiefly at 18c.@19c. for good to prime marks, ⅌ dozen.

RICE—Has been quoted steady, on a fair trade, chiefly in a jobbing way; Carolina, fair ordinary to choice, at from $7 12½@$8 00; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 80, gold; and Patna, free, at $6 87@$7 25, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been quiet since our last, yet firm in price, at $1 85, gold....Grass-seeds have been inactive and somewhat nominal....Clover quoted at 11½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔....Rough Flax more sought after and firm at $1 65@$1 70, with a fairly active business reported for August delivery....Timothy dull at $2 75@$3 ⅌ bushel....Russian Hemp, $1 87½@$1 90, here, ⅌ bushel....Canary-seed, $6 50@$8....Rape-seed, $3 25@$3 50.

SUGARS—Raw have been held firmly at the improvement, but have been quiet, the extreme prices claimed tending to check purchases, particularly on refining account. Sales were made of 350 hhds. refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8¼c., and, rumored, of 1,000 hhds. Centrifugal, but this without confirmation. We quote fair refining Cuba very firm at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 4¼c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c., Powdered at 11¼c.@11⅜c., Granulated at 11⅛c., A's at 10¼c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been comparatively quiet at about steady rates. Good to choice quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; sales, 65,000 ℔. prime to choice at 8¾c.@8 13-16c....Stearine has been very dull at 17¼c. for choice City, in hhds., and 16½c.@16¾c. for choice Western, in tcs.

TEAS—Have been very lightly dealt in since our last, on the basis of previous quotations. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, in lines, at 28c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 28c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 26c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 28c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 25c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 27c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@77c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 21 ⅌ gallon, on sales of 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room continued in light supply and good demand, on berth and charter, at generally firm rates; and, in the instances of early shipments by steam for Liverpool and London at an improvement on previous figures. The offerings of Provisions and Flour were on a more liberal scale, mostly for British ports, at late quotations. Vessels for Petroleum and Lumber were in fair request, and held with confidence. Market otherwise comparatively quiet.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d.@8¾d. ⅌ bushel; 850 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@40s.; 26,500 bxs. Cheese, reported at 40s.@45s., mainly at 45s. ⅌ ton; 700 bales Hay, (of recent shipment,) on private terms; also a British ship, 729 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted nominally at 45s.@47s. 6d....For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl., and by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 10½d.@11d. ⅌ bushel; also a British ship, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo, (and taking the Flour reported as by sail.)....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ⅌ bushel....For Penarth Roads and orders, a Swedish bark, 349 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d.; an American schooner, 385 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) hence, with about 2,600 quarters do., at 7s. 6d. (flat,) ⅌ quarter....For the United Kingdom, the American brig, 478 tons, with Molasses, from Philadelphia, mentioned in our last on private terms, gets 28s....For Cork and orders an Austrian bark, 632 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, reported at 8s. 3d.; an American bark, 605 tons, with about 3,800 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 8s.; and a Danish bark, 251 tons, with about 1,800 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 8s. 1½d. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 50 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 35s....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 bbls. Resin at 4 reich-marks; 1,500 sides Leather at 3.50 do.; 200 bags Coffee at 25s., and 100 cases Tobacco at 65 reich-marks; also, an American bark, 595 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Cronstadt, a Swedish bark, 677 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Rotterdam, a Norwegian bark, 687 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Stettin, an American bark, 427 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. ....For Marseilles or Cette, an American brig, 458 tons, with about 2,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Palermo, an American brig, 465 tons, hence, with about 14,000 cases Petroleum at 26½c. ⅌ case....For Callao, a British bark, 846 tons, (to arrive from Sydney, C. B.,) hence with general cargo on private terms....For Demerara and back, an American schooner, 300 tons, with general cargo, at equal to about 85c. ⅌ bbl....For Kingston, Jam., an American brig, 326 tons, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $11, gold....For Jamaica, an American bark, 338 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For a port north of Hatteras, an American bark, 520 tons, with salt, from Cadiz, at 9½c. ⅌ bushel....For Charleston, an American brig, 315 tons, (now here,) with Guano, from Nevassa, at $4.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 107 bales; gross, 120 bales; exports to Great Britain, 345 bales; coastwise, 130 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 21,604 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 40 bales; exports, coastwise, 216 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,122 bales.

MOBILE, July 26.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 57 bales; exports, coastwise, 25 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 954 bales.

GALVESTON, July 26.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13¼; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 21 bales; exports coastwise, 282 bales; stock, 2,833 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 26.—Cotton entirely nominal; no quotations; net receipts, 30 bales; exports coastwise, 315 bales; stock, 668 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 26, 1875.

There was a dull, heavy trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon, with the rates of sale fully ½c. ⅌ ℔. off on last Monday's quotations; quality generally from fair to good, with a small proportion of poor to coarse quality Steers on sale. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold 9c. strong to 13½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5 to 9¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Beeves sold at 6½c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 4½ to 9 cwt. From 53 to 58 ℔. has been allowed net. Trade in Milch Cows was too small to allow of quotations. Grass Calves very dull at $5 50@$6 25 ⅌ head. Buttermilk-fed Calves also slow at 4c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. Veals in light demand at 7c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔. Sheep slow of sale in moderate numbers at 5c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Lambs in no better demand at 6¾c.@8⅜c. ⅌ ℔. There were no live Hogs on sale. City-dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 106 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., scant; 98 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., with a fraction off, weight 7¼ cwt.; 66 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. on ⅌ head, weight 7½ cwt., strong; 76 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt., strong; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 15 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head on part of the lot, weight 7¾ cwt., strong. Held on sale 14 choice quality Illinois Steers, too good for this season of the year, weight 9¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 80 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7¼@7½ cwt. J. S. Clark sold for self 6 Illinois Bulls, terms not obtained. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 90 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 coarse Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for J. H. Colyer 82 good Iowa Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. George Reid sold on commission 18 Ohio Steers, terms not obtained. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 78 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 135 generally choice Kentucky Steers at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. scant; for P. L. Fish 34 good Ohio Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; T. Gilles sold for H. Benedict 32 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; for self 70 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 65 good Kentucky Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 90 coarse but fat Kentucky Steers at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for Dixon & Co. 62 good Kentucky Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. scant; 18 Kentucky Oxen at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for T. H. Colyer 36 common Iowa Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 68 fair Iowa Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., with $37 off the herd, weight 6¾ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 195 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. D. Waixel and H. Rosenthal sold for Morris, Waixel & Co. 15 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. scant; 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 63 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. strong; 50 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 69 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. strong; 18 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 89 Texan Steers, fed east of the Mississippi, at 9c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. on ⅌ head, weight 5 cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 32 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,800 ℔., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,950 ℔., at 6⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 61 State Lambs, weight 3,510 ℔., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 86 State Lambs, weight 5,930 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 315 State Lambs, weight 20,240 ℔., at 8c ⅌ ℔.; 47 State Lambs, weight 3,220 ℔., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔. B. Van Wert sold 3 State Sheep, weight 90 ℔. ⅌ head, at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 23 State Lambs, weight 60 ℔. ⅌ head, at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 3 State Veals, weight 701 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 31 Buttermilk-fed State Calves at $5 50 ⅌ head; 20 Buttermilk-fed State Calves at $6 ⅌ head. J. Kiroy sold 33 Sheep, weight 3,160 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 52 Sheep, weight 4,510 ℔., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 116 Lambs, weight 7,476 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 162 Lambs, weight 11,380 ℔., at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 6 Calves, weight 1,000 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 11 Veals, weight 1,500 ℔., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 2 Veals, weight 320 ℔., at 8½c. ⅌ ℔. S. McGraw sold 40 State Sheep, weight 3,660 ℔., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 73 State Lambs, weight 4,150 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 23 grass Calves at $5 50 ⅌ head; 28 grass Calves at $6 25 ⅌ head. T. Lerch sold 240 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,440 ℔., at $5 80 ⅌ cwt.; 454 Ohio Sheep, weight 36,070 ℔., at 6⅛c. ⅌ ℔. William Elliott sold 41 State Sheep, weight 3,060 ℔., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 364 Ohio Sheep, weight 30,160 ℔., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 147 Ohio Sheep, weight 12,650 ℔., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 93 Canada Lambs, weight 6,020 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 25 Canada Lambs, weight 1,750 ℔., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold for week ending July 26, 1875, 3,663 Sheep and Lambs, at an average of $6 27 ⅌ head; 1,283 Veals and Calves, at an average of $8 31 ⅌ head.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—Jelleffe & Co. sold 3 Buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 600 ℔., at 4c. ⅌ ℔.; 4 Buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 850 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 5 Buttermilk-fed Calves at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 17 Sheep, weight 1,660 ℔.; at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 86 Lambs, weight 4,960 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 26 Lambs, weight 2,870 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 38 Lambs, weight 5,440 ℔., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Brown 48 good Kentucky Steers at 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 57 pair Indiana Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 54 pair Indiana Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 18 pair Kentucky Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 20 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; for H. Kahn 18 pair Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 18 generally common Kentucky Cattle, a mixed lot, at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 19 common Indiana Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Haas & Co. 38 common Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5¾ cwt.; for Kahn & Brown, 48 choice Kentucky Steers at 12¾c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7¼ to 8 cwt.; 16 coarse but fat Kentucky Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 18 good Kentucky Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 42 common Ohio Steers at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt., with $1 off ⅌ head; 32 good Kentucky Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 40 Indiana Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ to 6¼ cwt.; for Z. Vogel 41 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 to 6½ cwt.; Coney & McPherson sold for Graves & Co. 100 Indiana Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; for J. W. Harper 16 rough Kentucky Steers, from 10½c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for A. J. Dalisman 64 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. for Harenden & Co. 32 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good from 11½c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for Duffy & Maynes 30 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for R. Maynes 16 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 Ohio Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 21 Cherokee Steers, direct from the Plains, at 6½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4½ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 25 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 coarse Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 19 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 11¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. F. Martin sold for J. Lewis 64 good Ohio Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. For Palmer & Co., 32 common Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. B. Westheimer sold for J. N. Basien 63 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 9 cwt.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waxelis & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Louterbach sold 56 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 31 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 127 corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., with a fraction off, weight 5¼ cwt.; 78 generally common Illinois Steers at 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong. Tolley & Sons sold 129 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt.; 43 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 69 Sheep, weight 5,720 ℔., at 5⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 28 Sheep, weight 2,310 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 945 Sheep, weight 91,330 ℔., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 272 Sheep, weight 14,090 ℔., at 6⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 89 Sheep, weight 8,150 ℔., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 262 Kentucky Lambs, weight 15,280 ℔., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 160 Lambs, weight 7,030 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 134 Lambs, weight 8,600 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 100 Lambs, weight 6,370 ℔., at 8⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; also sold, for week ending July 24, 1875, 12,135 Sheep and Lambs for $63,441 80. Judd & Buckingham sold, for week ending July 24, 1875, 7,150 Sheep and Lambs, average ⅌ head for Lambs, $5 57; range of prices, 7¾c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.; average ⅌ head for Sheep, $4 93; range of prices, 4¾c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending July 26, 1875—3,833 head of horned Cattle, 23 Cows, 528 Veals and Calves, 180 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending July 24, 1875—5,509 Sheep and Lambs, 14 Cows, 1,074 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at some yards for yesterday and to-day, 4,221 Sheep and Lambs, 20 Cows, 479 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending July 24, 1875—14,440 Hogs, 235 Veals and Calves, 1,426 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,856 Hogs, 70 Veals and Calves, 103 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending July 24, 1875—4,867 head of horned Cattle, 77 Cows, 26,372 Sheep and Lambs, 11,576 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards yesterday and to-day: 1,859 head of horned Cattle, 20 Cows, 4,462 Sheep and Lambs, 3,464 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—Cattle dull. Receipts 2,000 head; prices nominally steady. Shipping grades $4 50@$6 60; Stockers, $3@$3 75; Texans, $2@$3 75. Shipments, 2,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; under unusually heavy receipts holders were obliged to grant concessions of about 10c. for light; others firm. Bacon grades, $7 75@$7 90; heavy, $7 50@$7 65; one sale at $8. Shipments, 5,300 head. Sheep—Receipts, 300 head. Market quiet but steady at $3@$4 75.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Beef Cattle dull, and prices a fraction lower; 3,000 head arrived, and sold at 7¼c.@7¾c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; $6@$7 for fair to good do.; $4@$5 50 for gross, common as to quality. Sheep were without material change; 10,000 head sold at 4¾c.@6c. gross, as to condition. Hogs dull; 4,000 head sold at $11 25@$11 50 ⅌ cwt.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26.—Printing Cloths market less active and prices nominally unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 26—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¼ ⅌ cent., which is ¾ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway shares, 13½.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13⅝.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £115,000.

4 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s, 103⅝. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 80c.

FRANKFORT, July 26.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862, 98⅞.

LIVERPOOL, July 26—12:30 P.M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; Cotton, to arrive, is easier; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7⅛d. Provisions—Cheese, 55s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American. Pork, 76s. ⅌ tierce for prime mess.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 5-16d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,900 were American.

Evening.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 23s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 26.—Petroleum, 24f. for fine pale American.

LONDON, July 26—Evening.—Produce—Linseed Cake, £11 ⅌ ton. Common Resin, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine active at 24s.@24s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, July 26.—Spanish Gold 217@218; Exchange firm; on the United States 60 days, currency, 99@101 premium; short sight do., 103@104 premium; 60 days, gold, 103@104 premium; short sight do., 127@128 premium; on Paris, 124@125 premium. Sugar firm.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 26.—Flour steady; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 35. Corn lower; sales at 81c. Corn-meal—$35 for bolted, and $34 for unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings $28 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,517,000 feet Lumber. Canal shipments—657,000 feet Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—Flour, quiet unchanged. Wheat higher. Corn quiet but firm at 62c.@76c. Oats quiet but firm at 60c.@63c. Rye nominal. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork, $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, $12 30@$12 62½. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, $13 30@$13 62½. Hams, 13½c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, $1 16. Bagging quiet but firm at 13½c.@14c.

DETROIT, July 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive and lower; Extra, $1 36; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 35½; Amber Michigan, $1 28, bid. Corn steady, with a moderate demand: No. 1 mixed, 80c. Oats inactive and lower; No. 1 mixed, 56c. Receipts—Flour, 700 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 26.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 29c. Resin quiet at $1 40 for Strained. Tar firm at $1 80.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale consummated at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, July 26, was one by Wood, Brady & Todd, who, by order of Superior Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Sidney De Kay, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fifth street, north side, 280 feet east of Third avenue, for $11,600, to Caroline Stern. The following legal sales were postponed: Sale by Hugh N. Camp, of a house and lot in West Twenty-fifth street, west of Ninth avenue, adjourned to Aug. 2, and sale by R. V. Harnett, of a plot on Forrest avenue, corner of Wall street, at Eltona, Twenty-fourth Ward, was withdrawn—case settled.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of building, with plot 28.4 by 72.6 by 75.2 by 65.10 by 103.4 by 122.10, No. 55 Ann street, north side, between William and Nassau streets, known as the New-York Steam Power Company.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the one-story frame house, with lot 25 by 61, No. 92 Reade street, north side, 100 feet west of Church street; also, a similar sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 17.1 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 102.6 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 93.2 by 27.2 by 78.2, on Morton street, north side, 151.4 feet west of Bedford street; also, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, same Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue; also, a similar sale, same Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, north side, 85 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, mortgage sale, by order of the German Savings Bank of New-York City, of the building, with lot 25.2 by 100, on Ninth avenue, west side, 50.7 feet north of Ninety-sixth street, and the building, with lot 25.2 by 100, on Ninth avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Ninety-seventh street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 93.6, on Seventh street, north side, 375 feet east of Second avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, Myer S. Isaac, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 100.8 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-second street.

By Orville G. Bennett, public auction sale of one three-story frame house, (front,) with lot 25 by half block, on East One Hundred and Sixtieth street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth avenue; also the two-story frame house, with lease of lot 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixtieth street; also the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 110 by 106.7, on Lawrence street, north side, 200.9 feet east of Tenth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, JULY 26.

NEW-YORK.

By Wood, Brady & Todd.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 75th st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 25x102.2	$11,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 24.

Laight st., n. s., 174.11 ft. e. of Varick st., runs n. e. 47.10 ft. to Canal st., s. s., at a point 77.2 ft. w. of Laight st., thence 31 ft., thence s. w. 30.2 ft. to Laight st., thence w. 25 ft. to beginning, (No. 12 Laight st. and No. 404 Canal st.;) B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to P. T. C. Richards and Mary H., wife of G. H. Moore	$11,600
Thompson st., w. s., 57 ft. s. of Spring st., 19x75, with easement through alley on n. s., 4x75; same to same	9,000
55th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 9th av., 21x100.5, leasehold; M. Rosenthal to Margaret L. Richardson	18,000
55th st., n. s., 82.6 ft. w. of 9th av., 17.6x52.11, leasehold; same to same	14,000
57th st., n. e. corner 10th av., 25x100.5; R. H. Cudlipp to A. C., A. C., Jr., and G. L. Kingsland	15,000
76th st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; N. Peck to H. D. Sedgwick	16,500
111th st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x100.11; 112th st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x100.11; J., Fannie, A. W., and W. Nicoll to J. Townshend	4,000
Same property; Frances B. Nicoll to J. Townshend	1,000
111th st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.11; R. F. Farrell, Referee, to S. J. Held	1,950
124th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Boulevard, (11th av.,) 100x100.11; 125th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Boulevard, (11th av.,) 100x100.11; J., Fannie, W., and W. Nicoll to J. Townshend	8,000
Same property; Frances B. Nicoll to J. Townshend	1,000
128th st., n. s., 428 ft. w. of 2d av., 19x74.11; Mary E., wife of D. McKenzie, to Jennie M., wife of M. E. L. Grau	10,500
Fordham av., w. s., (widened) 75 ft. e. of 6th st., 33x122, (irregular;) Morrisania Turnverein to B. E. Wehner	5,000
Madison av., (lot 159 on map of Bathgate Farm,) 50x120; S. H. Johnson, Referee, to Mutual Benefit Savings Bank	2,500
1st av., w. s., part of lot No. 43 on map of Claremont, 50x125; P. Karr to W. and Mary Chapman	1,250
7th av., n. w. corner of 51st st., runs w. 151.9 ft. to Broadway, thence n. 40.5 ft., thence e. 163.7 ft. to 7th av., thence s. 40.5 ft. to beginning; A. C., G. L., and W. C., Jr., Kingsland to R. H. Cudlipp	94,000
10th av., e. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 31st st., 24.8x100; J. N. Lewis, Referee, to Mary A. Quigg	5,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANTLY BUILT, PLANNED, AND located full-size, four-story, high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 48th st., just out of 5th av., for sale at a bargain. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the City. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE.—ON THE DELAWARE RIVER, a short distance above the Water Gap; to be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for a smaller farm; contains 143 acres besides Squirrel Island, a natural woodcock preserve; forty acres excellent timber, and over 100 alluvial flats which never overflow; good shooting, trouting, and river fishing; good farmer's buildings, orchard, and gardens; within 100 miles of New-York. Apply to
WILLIS H. SCOTT,
Delaware, Pike County, Penn.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE ERIE Railway, one hour from New-York; the house has seventeen rooms, every convenience, and is in perfect order; carriage house, servants' house, and fine stable; thirty-four acres of land. For further particulars, photographs, &c., apply to CHAS. BATCHELOR, Hoboken, N. J., or at No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A TRACT OF LAND in South Jersey, unincumbered, for improved City property. Inquire at No. 242 Water st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR THE Summer or longer, furnished or not, Willowdale cottage, eight rooms; good water, fruit, vegetables, and milk if desired; perfectly healthy; convenient to depot. Address J. H. THOMPSON.

A—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED first-class houses at reduced rentals. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—NO. 41 EAST 28TH ST., THIRTEEN ROOMS newly painted. Apply at No. 128 East 22d st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GOOD-SIZED ROOMS IN A dwelling-house for a strictly private school; must be above 47th st., and between 6th and Madison avs. Address E. G. SMITH, Post Office Box No. 1,758.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN W. STOWELL, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge of said District, in the above entitled case, filed at the City of New-York on the 29th day of May, 1875, in the office of the Clerk of said court, I will offer at public sale on the premises herein described, on Saturday, the 7th day of August, 1875, at three o'clock P. M., the following described premises, viz.:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situated, lying, and being in the village of Port Jervis, County of Orange, and State of New-York, on the corner of Main and Canal streets, and known and designated on maps of lands formerly of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, as lot number one hundred and fourteen (114) and a part of lot number one hundred and fifteen, (115,) being six feet in width on the south-westerly side thereof, fronting on Main street, and extending back the same width to the rear thereof, which said premises, as a whole, are bounded on the south-west by Main street, on the south-east by that part of lot number one hundred and fifteen (115) not hereby described, on the north-east by lot number one hundred and seventeen, (117,) and on the north-west by Canal street; being the same property conveyed by John Conkling to the said Franklin W. Stowell by deed bearing date first day of April, 1872, and recorded in Orange County records for deeds, liber 241, on page 310, on the third day of April, 1872.

The above described property will be sold for cash on the day and time above named.

jy20-1aw3wTu   CHARLES ST. JOHN, Assignee.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, Aug. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City: a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street, four and three-quarters acres of land; plenty of fruit; house two-story, double; twelve rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c.; in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York.
ELIZA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet.   One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

NO. 215 EAST 29TH ST.—A GROCERY STORE to let and fixtures for sale.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NORMAN G. KELLOGG and JOHN A. WOODRUFF, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Norman G. Kellogg and John A. Woodruff, heretofore carrying on business as partners, under the firm name of N. G. Kellogg & Co., in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighteenth day of August, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of July, 1875.
jy27-1aw3wTu*   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. RICE, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinkney Walker, and Lewis H. Tyler, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John P. Rice, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinkney Walker, and Lewis H. Tyler, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of August A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY L. HEWLETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Henry L. Hewlett, of the City of New-York, in said District, who was, on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1875, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
E. STANLEY HALL, Assignee,
No. 24 Park place, New-York City.
C. J. G. HALL, Attorney for Assignee, No. 24 Park Place, New-York.   jy20-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FILES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 24th day of June, 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Files, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
jy27-1aw3wTu*   JOHN S. LOOMIS, Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that WILLIAM LETCHER, of the town of Dover, in the township of Randolph, in the county of Morris and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Dover, N. J., July 14, 1875.
W. L. WHITING, Assignee.
Post Office address: Lock box No. 26.
jy20-1aw3wTu*

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGIL, ENCARNACION AVILA DE, ET AL.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—Robustiano Herques, Rogelio Herques, and Percy R. King, carrying on business under the firm name of Herques & Company, plaintiffs, against Encarnacion Avila de Regil and Angel de Regil, trading under the firm name of E. Avila de Regil y Hijo, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-one cents, in gold coin of the United States, with interest thereon from 11th February, 1875, together with interest on twenty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-one cents in gold, from the 2d day of December, 1874, to the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1875.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 49 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—July 10, 1875.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy13-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—JAMES W. BELL, plaintiff, against E. M. McCOOK, defendant. Summons—for a money demand on contract (com. not served)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 College place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, with interest from the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the cost of this action.—Dated, New-York, January, 1875.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 11 College place, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, on the twelfth day of July, 1875.   STEPHEN B. BRAGUE,
jy13-1aw6w Tu*   Plaintiff's Attorney.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3.000 TO $5.000 AND SERVICES OF an active business man in a strictly legitimate business; New-York or Brooklyn; satisfactory references given and required. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

MILLINERY.

GREAT SALE OF 10,000 CHIP BONNETS, hats, bloomers, flowers, half price. PARSON & BINNS, No. 929 Broadway, near 21st st. Straw hats cleaned. 25 cents.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GROOM, TO GO short distance from the City; one who is obliging, strictly temperate, and who can furnish best testimonials. Address Box No. 718 New-York Post Office, giving references, &c.

WANTED—A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN; A Protestant, and not over thirty, as nurse and to make herself generally useful; one used to Wheeler & Wilson machine preferred. Apply with references, which must be first class, at No. 234 West 34th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., select servants, all nationalities; also, colored; great demand; City or country; lady attending.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S, removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL, LATELY LANDed, as chamber-maid, and to assist with the fine washing and ironing; is both willing and obliging, and has no objection to the country, and if required can do plain sewing; has been accustomed to live out in the old country. Call for two days at No. 328 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat, respectable English Protestant girl who understands her duties as chamber-maid and is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to help in the care of children; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a young girl who can do general house-work, take care of children, wait and tend, and be useful; for City or country; for small wages; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, OR WOULD do fine Washing for a Family in the City.—By a most respectable French girl who speaks English; has the very best of testimonials; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and nurse to growing children; is a good plain seamstress; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Norwegian woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and to assist in washing; no objection to City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 19 East 34th st., on Tuesday.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid; will assist with waiting in a private boarding-house; good City reference. Address M. H., box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, good scotch girl; can give City reference from her last employer and Pastor; is not afraid of work; would do the general work of a nice family. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and assist in the care of children; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 36 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A NEAT and reliable young girl to do light chamber-work and take care of a baby; best reference. Call at No. 337 East 25th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR as Nurse.—By an industrious American girl, aged seventeen; has good reference; City or country. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO SCOTCH women, Presbyterians, as chamber-maid and cook; can furnish first-class testimonials; country preferred. Call at No. 317 East 24th st., near 2d av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—TOGETHER, by two respectable young Protestant women; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; would do the work of a house between them; both are thoroughly competent, and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, as professed cook or cook and housekeeper; is proficient in the art, having learned the business under the best French cooks; has eleven years' reference from her last place where she lived in England; is neat and tidy; City or country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good soups, roasts, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK who is first-class in every branch; is a good meat cook, excellent baker, and pastry cook; makes jellies, creams, preserves, &c.; very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE, STEADY, CIVIL PROTestant woman, who is a thorough cook in everything and a tidy housekeeper; reliable and competent; has best of references; will go to the country or City. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; together or separately; City or country. Apply, for two days, at present employer's, No. 127 East 34th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CApable colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook, excellent washer and ironer; understands fluting; will make herself useful; best reference. Call for two days at No. 204 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 160 West 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXCELlent family cook; makes nice soups, roasts, desserts, jellies, &c.; also pastry; and can make delicious bread; has the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl for City or country; is used to all kinds of house-work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; EITHER IN CITY or country; where a kitchen maid is kept; understands French, Spanish, and all kinds of American cooking; boning, lards; makes all kinds of soups, puff pastry, and is a good baker; can take a man's place. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY competent, industrious girl; is a good bread and butter maker; would do house-work; City or country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands American and French cooking; no objection to the country; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 341 5th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO WILL wash and iron either in City or country; has the best of references; wages moderate in a good family. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; would go out by the day or take home work; first-class City reference. Apply at 259 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, and excellent piano player, speaking English, French, and German, desires an engagement as house-keeper in a thoroughly first-class house, or widower's family with or without children; unexceptionable references. Address L. P., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW; BEST OF reference; widower with children preferred. Address S. C. C., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; a good washer and ironer and plain cook; has got a good City reference from her last situation. Call for two days at No. 137 Ludlow st., in fancy store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIvate family; no objection to the country; best references from last place. Call at No. 337 East 25th st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl to do general house-work; good City reference. Address C. A., box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

KITCHEN MAID.—BY A SMART CLEAN GIRL; with excellent references as kitchen maid; either in the City or country; understands care of milk and making butter; wages, $14 to $16. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT young woman speaking excellent French, fair English; she is a first-class seamstress by hand; good hair-dresser; will assist with children; good references. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dress-making; cuts and fits, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable references. Call on or address B., 610 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in the very best manner; has the very best reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN who understands her business well; can puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as first-class laundress, in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 166 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH, by a competent woman as laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing; is also an excellent cook; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 349 West 40th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMber-maid.—By a respectable German girl who speaks French and English; is a good seamstress, can operate, and is very kind to children; has first-class recommendations. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman of good experience, as monthly nurse; is kind and attentive and bears an excellent character from former employers; terms moderate. Apply for two days at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—BY A REspectable young woman, in City or country; understands the care of small or grown children and is a plain sewer; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS an experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear building.

NURSE.—BY A NICE MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH woman as nurse for an elderly gentleman or lady going to California; best reference. Call at No. 66 West 33d st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANTS' NURSE; will also assist with grown children; is a very neat seamstress; will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH GIRL AS nurse and to do sewing; speaks good English; best City reference. Apply at No. 121 West 28th st., in candy store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, AS clerk in a confectionery, or as nurse for children, in the City or country. Apply at No. 425 8th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress either as the above or as invalid nurse; has experience in either; or would take charge of a house, acting as housekeeper; can furnish the best of references in the City. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW, on her first child, would hire in a respectable family as wet nurse; baby three weeks old. Call on Mrs. Murray, No. 17 Monroe st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE; take care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; willing to go in the country; has several years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 West 23d st.

REMOVAL.

J. W. CARPENTER, formerly of 11th st., has opened a first-class office at No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., where servants of every kind and nationality can be had without delay.

SEAMSTRESS AND OPERATOR, ACCUStomed to first-class work, also understanding dress-making, wishes engagements by day or week; terms moderate. Address F., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress, chamber-maid, or children's maid; no objection to the country; three years' best City reference. Apply at No. 452 West 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A Protestant girl as seamstress and dress-maker; willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country. Call at her present employer's, 26 West 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a girl as good seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist with children or chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 313 East 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as seamstress and dress-maker; willing to go in the country; willing to be obliging; operates on three machines. Call for two days at No. 26 West 39th st., at her present employers.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY AND assist with children. Call at No. 727 3d av., third floor.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SIXTEEN years of age, in a small American family, to assist and help in everything. Inquire at No. 610 East 14th st., third floor, front.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some washing at her own house, or would go by the day; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 309 East 44th st., one pair of stairs, front, Room No. 8.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN, WORK TO GO OUT by the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

WASHING.—A LAUNDRESS SOLICITS GENTLEmen's and families' washing; neatness, promptness, and moderate prices guaranteed; will go out the two first days of the week. Apply to Laundress, No. 411 West 41st st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom, and a careful, good driver; will be found willing and obliging; any gentleman or lady wanting such will not be disappointed; first-class City reference. Address W. C., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A CANADIAN Protestant, aged thirty years, who is a first-class coachman and groom; understands proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; has five years' references; country preferred. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., or No. 108 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGH reliable man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; will make himself useful; highest testimonials. Address Responsible, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, sober and obliging and not afraid to work; understands his business; no objection to the country; has best reference from last place. Address J. G., Box No 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man, (German,) is willing and obliging; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is an experienced driver and vegetable gardener; good reference. Address F. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN (Protestant;) late employer gone to Europe; good references. Address J. H., coachman, box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or No. 258 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; good City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; obliging and trustworthy in every respect. Call or address No. 51 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, MARried; understands the management of horses and carriages; has no objection to the country; good recommendations. Address W. E. J., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; is sober, willing, and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address T. W. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands both branches; can milk, and will be found willing and obliging; three years' City reference. Address M. J., 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; has five years' first-class City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address H., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; four years' City reference from his late employer. Call or address M. M., No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address J. G., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A PROTESTant man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; also the care of fine carriages; keeps stables in good order; willing to make himself useful; best of City and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good gardener; best City and country reference; willing and obliging. Address Y. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; several years' first-class City references. Address T. F., No. 127 West 17th st., last employer's, private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS A GOOD groom; temperate and honest; very best reference. Address E. B., Nos. 109 and 111 East 13th st.

DRIVER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, speaking English, French, and German, and who understands the care of horses, as driver of a business wagon or light porter; best of references given. Address F. A., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SWEDE; strong, able, and accustomed to work on farms; can milk; drive and care horses; willing; not afraid of work; wages small. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a German man and wife, aged twenty-nine years, no children; man is a good plain gardener; can care and drive horses, milk, take care of cattle, &c.; also, understands farm-work. Wife as cook, washer and ironer, and good butter-maker, &c.; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st. or No. 108 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL man; understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruit, and vegetable gardens; Protestant; married, no family; very best of reference. Address Box No. 17 Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y.

GARDENER—WASHING, &c.—BY MARRIED man; English; no family; competent in green-house, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, improving old places; also understands farming; wife willing to do the washing for the family, &c.; best City references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman as porter or waiter; good references. Address W. H. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant, aged twenty-seven years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, &c.; is a good vegetable gardener; understands raising flowers, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., or No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, FRENCH, AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; is neat and nice appearing; has unexceptionable City reference from his last place as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c.; City or country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS waiter in a private family; has no objection to country or City; has the best of reference; is a Protestant; single. Address J. W., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA......SAT.. July 31 | BOTHNIA..WED.. Aug. 11
*RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 4 | ABYSSINIA..WED.. Aug. 18

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA.........July 27, at noon.
NEVADA.........Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.........Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN.........Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.........Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO.........Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE.........Thursday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, July 31, 3 P. M. | Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M. | Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER......Wed., Aug. 25

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE.........SATURDAY, Aug. 7
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.........SATURDAY, Aug. 21
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ.........SATURDAY, Sept. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $35.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $25, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*KENILWORTH...July 29 | CITY of LIMERICK.Aug. 19
PENNSYLVANIA....Aug. 5 | OHIO.........Aug. 26
INDIANA....Aug. 12 | ILLINOIS.........Sept. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN.........July 31 | ODER.........Aug. 14
RHEIN.........Aug. 7 | NECKAR.........Aug. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.........$100 gold.
Second cabin.........60 gold.
Steerage.........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA.........Sails SATURDAY, July 31, 3 P. M.
UTOPIA.........Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
NAVARINO.........July 27 | HIDALGO.........To follow
OTHELLO.........Aug. 17 | COLOMBO.........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ATLAS.........July 27
ETNA.........Aug. 13
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
CLARIBEL.........Aug. 3
ANDES.........Aug. 21

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.........20 00
First-class to Albany.........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM.........Wednesday, July 28
CHARLESTON.........Saturday, July 31

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.........Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.........Thursday, Aug. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Thursday, Aug. 12
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA.........Tuesday, Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 7 and Aug. 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.........SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC.........SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $80 & $100, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at lowest rates.
STEERAGE.........$28. Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.........THURSDAY, July 29
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.........TUESDAY, Aug. 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall.
ACAPULCO.........July 30, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC.........Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.

The large and elegant steamer,
DEAN RICHMOND,
of "The People's Line," THOMAS POST, commander, will make the following excursions during this week:

TUESDAY, JULY 27, TO NEWBURG, leaving Pier No. 41 North River at 3 P. M.; 24th st., North River, at 3:15 P. M., and Yonkers at 4 P. M., returning at a seasonable hour.

THURSDAY, July 29, to IONA ISLAND, leaving same points at same hours, and making same landings as on Tuesday.

SUNDAY, Aug. 1, the same fine steamer will make a grand excursion to NEW-HAVEN, Conn., leaving People's Line Pier No. 41 North River at 8:30 A. M.; foot 24th st., North River, at 8:45 A. M.; also 23d st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. Each excursion accompanied by one of the celebrated brass bands of this City, and a decorative garden, provided for the enjoyment of excursionists.

Dinner and refreshments of all kinds served on board.

FARE FOR EACH EXCURSION, $1, ROUND TRIP. Tickets can be procured at the office on Pier No. 41 North River; also at Erie Railway Ticket office, corner 23d st. and 5th av.; at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway, and at No. 623 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.

Return of JARRETT & PALMER'S Palace Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK
from her brilliant Eastern cruise.
FRIDAY, JULY 30,
SATURDAY, JULY 31,
GRAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING EXCURSIONS
OUT ON THE OCEAN,
UP THE NOBLE HUDSON.
Leaving foot 23d st., North River, at 3 P. M.
Foot Murray st., (Pier No. 28,) North River, at 3:30,
GOING DOWN THE BAY,
TOUCHING AT THE NEW-BRIGHTON PIER,
OFF THE EAST END HOTEL
AT LONG BRANCH.
And on the return sailing through the
PALISADES OF THE HUDSON.
Excursionists will reach the City at 10 P. M.
ALL THE GREAT MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND,
GLEE CLUB, STRING ORCHESTRA,
CHIMES OF CHURCH BELLS,
MADRIGAL BOYS, CATHEDRAL ORGAN.
TICKETS (round trip).........ONE DOLLAR.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The splendid ocean steamers
AMERICUS and NEVERSINK
make four trips daily to this famous watering place, giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and its fortifications, and the luxury of remaining
TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
and five hours on the finest beach in America. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Sixty miles' sail for half a dollar. Every SUNDAY the capacious steamer
WILLIAM COOK
will be run to accommodate the extra travel on that day. Fare the same as the other boats. For times of leaving see advertisement in this paper.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10 45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF,
GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9:15 and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:45, (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address S. P. KITTLE, No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND MARLBORO', (by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES,
EXCURSION VIA
PEOPLE'S LINE

Enlarged accommodations are now offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line of steamers to Albany in the addition of the large and elegant steam-boat St. John, which has been expensively decorated and improved, with special reference to this season's travel, so as to offer state-rooms and unequaled comforts to the many thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting these world-renowned springs. Steamers leave Pier No. 41 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.; Saturdays at 5 P. M. Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th..8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th..12:00 M.
Sunday, 25th....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 25th....1:00 P. M.
Monday, 26th....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 26th....1:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 27th..10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 27th....3:00 P. M.
Wed'day, 28th..11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 28th.4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 29th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th....6:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank, and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th...9:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th...2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th.6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 29th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 30th...7:00 A. M.	Friday, 30th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 31st...2:00 P. M.	

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK, IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connection for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M., and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM ST.

CASH CAPITAL.........$200,000
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1875.........256,000
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable July 31, 1875. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 3, 1875. W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 158 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1875.
CASH CAPITAL.........$200,000
SURPLUS.........318,500
FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 2, 1875. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stock-holders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1875. By order

WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. is payable on demand.

SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

BONDS WANTED.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota firsts.
Cairo and Fulton firsts and Ark. Branch.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes firsts.
Chesapeake and Ohio 6s and 7s.
Danville, Urbana, B. and Pekin firsts.
Indianapolis, Bloom. and Western firsts.
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
New-Haven, M. and Willimantic firsts.
New-Jersey Midland firsts.
New-York and Oswego Midland firsts.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10s, firsts.
West Wisconsin L. G. firsts.

SECURITIES not regularly quoted made a SPECIAL BRANCH of our business.

GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES constantly wanted and on hand.

Orders for stocks and other securities receive personal attention at the New-York Stock Exchange.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., NO. 49 WALL ST.

TO INVESTORS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$200,000 GOOD SAFE SEVEN PER CENT MUNICIPAL BONDS.
Also,
$100,000 SOUND AND DESIRABLE EIGHT PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

These bonds represent the highest grade of security, and combine perfect safety with desirable profit.

For full particulars address
A. W. BEASLEY & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds
Bought and sold.
FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS,
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 23 years.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
ON THE
KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY,
DUE 1904,
FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST, BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE outstanding circulating notes of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (an incorporated bank,) will be redeemed at par on presentation at the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany, N. Y., at any time within two years after the date of this notice; and all persons holding any of said circulating notes are hereby required to present the same for redemption at said New-York State National Bank on or before the 20th day of May, 1877, on which day the time for the redemption of said circulating notes will expire, and the circulating notes not then having been presented shall cease to be a claim or lien upon the property or funds of said Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, as provided in chapter No. 585 laws of New-York, passed May 22, 1873.

By order of the Trustees.

my11law-6mT G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 275 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALAXANDER McKENZIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Alice J. Jones, No. 100 West Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1875.

JANE McKENZIE, ALICE J. JONES, } Executrixes.
my11-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOBBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Larned & Warren, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1875.

MARY A. HOBBS, Executrix.
f23-law6mT PETER H. BALLANTINE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry O. Havemeyer, No. 98 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1875.

WILLIAM A. HAVEMEYER, HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, Administrators.
mh9-law6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.

THOMAS H. COOPER, CYRUS H. LOUTRELL, } Administrators.
f9-law6mTu*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also, a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE, CHEAP, A FINE NEW light double harness; first-class; also, a light single harness, by a best City maker. Call at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

HARNESS OF ALL KINDS, WARRANTED hand-made; Summer horse clothing, and lap dusters selling off at reduced prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

ARMY WAGONS, BLANKETS, TENTS, M'Clellan saddles, mule collars, harness, canvas, rubber, water-proof wagon and horse covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortland st., near Greenwich st.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.
The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

BRADFORD ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Year opens TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1875.
For admission apply to
Rev. JOHN D. KINGSBURY, Secretary, Bradford, Mass.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,
Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,
WORCESTER, MASS.
Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875. Applications made personally or by letter as above.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, spelling, $15; writing, $3, monthly. Persons desirous of repairing early educational losses attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Limited to twenty boys. Next term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address Rev. CHARLES E. or Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Hartford, Conn.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29. Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENtral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875. Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, reopens Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, THOROUGHly educated and well connected, desires an engagement as resident governess; she offers unexceptionable references, and is a good linguist, pianist, and draughtswoman; salary required from $1,200 to $1,500 gold; no agents need apply. Address Miss R., care of Brooks & Co., No. 63 Pine st., New-York.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

PROFESSIONAL.—A GOVERNESS WISHES ENtire charge of two children in a family; fluent French, German, &c.; also, teaches music, English branches. Address T. B., No. 122 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSE-KEEPING will sell for much less than cost the following furniture: eight dining-room chairs, covered in dark green leather, one extension-table, a side-board hall-stand, hall settee, and Turkish lounge, covered in tan reps, all black walnut and in perfect order, used but a short time, and made by one of the best cabinet-makers. Apply at No. 677 Madison av.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
REOPENING, MONDAY, Aug. 2,
THE
VOKES.
, Box sheet now open from 10 to 6.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING,
LAST NIGHT
of the
TROUBADOURS.
In their inimitable comic absurdity entitled,
PATCHWORK.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER-NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 27, at 8.
GRAND WAGNER NIGHT.
Vocalist—Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, Bass.
Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN, Solo Violin.
OVERTURE, "The Phantom Ship."
INTRODUCTION, FINALE, } "Tristan and Isolde."
KAISER MARSCH.
EINE FAUST OVERTURE.
SELECTIONS FROM THE WALKUERE:
"Der Ritt der Walkueren,"
"Wotan's Farewell to Brunhilde," } Third act.
"Magic Fire Scene."
Vocal part by Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
VORSPIEL, "Lohengrin."
ALBUMBLATT, Solo for Violin.
Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN.
SELECTIONS FROM TANNHAUSER.
Romanze, "Evening Star."
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
OVERTURE.
Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,
(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE.........Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Coolest Theatre in town. Prices—25c., 50c. and $1.
Great and continually-increasing success of Robinson's English Opera Bouffe Company.
RETURN OF MISS CLARA FISHER.
Offenbach's charming Rose of Auvergne.
Enormous hit of Chilperic,
Produced with a strong cast. New scenery and dresses. The Umbrella Dance encored nightly. See the Grotesque Quadrille. Saturday matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.........Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES,
1875.
FIRST MEETING.
SATURDAY, July 24.
TUESDAY, July 27.
THURSDAY, July 29.
SATURDAY, July 31.
TUESDAY, Aug. 3.
SECOND MEETING.
TUESDAY, Aug. 10.
THURSDAY, Aug. 12.
SATURDAY, Aug. 14.
TUESDAY, Aug. 17.
THURSDAY, Aug. 19
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms with or without board; also table board for gentlemen; terms reasonable.

NO CHARGE.—WE GUARANTEE IN AN HOUR'S time to place satisfactorily parties desiring board. J. G. SANDS' Board Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, Gilsey Building.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; transient guest accommodation; house strictly first-class.

NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.—FINE ROOMS, WITH board, convenient to Broadway, Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—LARGE AND SMALL FURnished rooms to let; bath on every floor; references.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., EAST, NO. 109, NEAR Park av.—Furnished double and single rooms to let, with board.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 38.—A LARGE room, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple; also single rooms to let, with or without board.

NO. 104 EAST 23D ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with first-class table; Summer terms; references given and required.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GOOD-SIZED BEDROOMS AND parlor in good location, with private table. Address MACAULAY, Post Office Box No. 3,299.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE had at a farm-house after the 30th of July; good shade; water near the house; surf and still-water bathing; fishing and gunning; near post office and depot; a family of four or six persons or party of friends can have the rooms and place entirely to themselves. Address Mr. NATHAN RAYNORS, West Hampton, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED DURING August at a farm-house, near a river or lake preferred; location must be quiet and retired, and where there are few or no other boarders; two or three rooms required. Address Box No. 4,700, New-York.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OR A SMALL family can find a quiet home in a good location. Address HOME, Stamford, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE.
CARMANSVILLE ON THE HUDSON,
Opposite the Palisades; fronts the water; beautiful view; near depot and boat landing; forty-five minutes from Wall st.; boat from Harrison st.; Elevated Railway connects with Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av.; fare, 14 cents.
S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, SHARON, CONN.—Board by day or week; a good livery-stable attached; board from $7 to $9 per week; this house is situated in the finest part of Litchfield County, with a fine, commanding view, and cool mountain air.
C. H. TUTTLE, Proprietor.
For full particulars apply to D. B. PERSHALL, No. 211 Broome st., New-York.

WEST POINT HOTEL,
WEST POINT, N. Y., ON THE PARADE GROUND.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—First-class in every respect; fine drives and excellent boating, sailing, &c. R. D. TUCKER.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS, "Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween DAVID FRANK and DAVID SOLINGER has been this day dissolved by mutual consent; either member may sign the firm name in liquidation.
DAVID FRANK,
DAVID SOLINGER.
New-York, July 20, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of PERRY & BUCKLIN has been dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE W. BUCKLIN will sign in liquidation.
W. S. PERRY,
GEORGE W. BUCKLIN.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

THE TROUBLES OF TAMMANY

SEATS IN THREE DISTRICTS DECLARED VACANT.

REMARKABLE ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE—THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE DECLARATION DISPUTED—WHAT MORRISSEY AND THE OTHERS WILL DO.

Messrs. Boyd, of the Twenty-first Assembly District; Purroy, of the Twenty-fourth Ward; Reilly, of the Fourteenth District; Douglas, of the Eighth, and Power, of the Sixteenth, comprising the sub-committee appointed on Saturday by the Tammany Committee on Organization, and charged with the duty of reorganizing the District Committees in the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Districts, met yesterday at 12:40 P. M., at Tammany Hall. They had been further charged to instruct all persons in the three Assembly Districts mentioned, who were interested in the action of the sub-committee, to appear before it for a hearing. In pursuance of this invitation a number of well-known City politicians were present when the meeting was called to order by Mr. Boyd, as Chairman. The first man to arrive was Peter Trainor, of the Eleventh District, who is well remembered in connection with the Ring management of the Legislature, of which he was a member. With Trainor came Willis S. Payne, a lawyer, also of the Eleventh District. From the Fifteenth District came R. D. Morrison, of the Controller's office; Justice W. J. Kane, of the Seventh District Court, and George McGlynn. Gen. Frank Spinola, well known as an adherent of Morrissey, was also present at the meeting, but the nature of his participation in it, if, indeed, he took any part, did not appear. For some time after the meeting began there were no indications by which those outside could judge of what was going on within. In about an hour Alderman Purroy appeared, and started for the City Hall. He refused to give any information, saying that he did not know what the committee were doing, and would not be at liberty to say if he did know. Shortly afterward the gentlemen who had appeared before the committee emerged from the room, but no information could be elicited from them, and not until the adjournment of the committee, after two o'clock, was anything learned. Then it was found that the committee had passed a resolution declaring the seats of the District Committeemen in the three districts (the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth,) vacant, and nominations had been received for the vacant positions. The committee had adjourned to Thursday noon, when further nominations would be in order, and the ticket would be made up, which, according to the Constitution of the society, will have to be ratified by three-fifths of the General Committee, if, indeed, the whole action is constitutional, which is seriously questioned. As to the nominations made, very little could be learned, but it was ascertained from one of the committee that it was very probable that Augustus Schell would head the committee in the Eleventh District, and Justice Kane or George McGlynn in the Fifteenth. No nominations are known to have been made for the Third District. As foretold by James Hayes in his conversation with a TIMES reporter, published yesterday, the committee will not venture on ordering a primary election, but will adopt the more autocratic way of making their selections themselves. Whether they will do as Hayes suggested they probably would do—report the ticket that would be made up by John Kelly and handed to them, will probably remain a matter of conjecture.

The question as to the constitutionality of the committee's action in declaring the seats of the District Committeemen vacant, arose in the meeting, and it was held to be Constitutional. The section which was quoted in yesterday's TIMES declaring that no action shall be had to increase or diminish the number of members of the General Committee, or to change or affect its organization in any manner, unless three-fifths of the members elected to the committee shall vote in favor thereof, was considered to have no reference to an action of this nature, by which the theoretical organization was left undisturbed, while the actual occupants of the positions were changed. A precedent for the action of yesterday was claimed in Morrissey's ousting of Fox less than two years ago. Whether this view is a correct one, and whether the action of the sub-committee will be ratified by three-fifths of the members of the General Committee when they are called upon to ratify it, are questions that were fiercely discussed yesterday by many Tammany men. It is said that in the September meeting of the General Committee Morrissey will make a decided stand and a hard fight, his status as a member of the General Committee being unaffected by any action taken thus far.

The sub-committee will probably report to the Committee on Organization on Saturday next.

FEELING IN THE DISAFFECTED DISTRICTS.

The report that the sub-committee, appointed by the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall, had declared the seats of the delegates from the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Districts in the General Committee vacant, was received with astonishment by the adherents of John Morrissey in the Eleventh District, and those of Judge Ledwith in the Fifteenth District. In the Eleventh District, James C. Marriott, Chairman of the District Committee, claimed that nineteen out of the thirty delegates to the General Committee from that district are strenuously opposed to the efforts to reorganize it, and that of the remaining eleven, two have expressed opinions unfavorable to reorganization. The nineteen delegates are John Morrissey, Walter Lawrence, J. H. Ford, Stephen H. Turnbull, Thomas Lynch, Thomas J. Barr, George S. Leland, Thomas A. Bamber, William H. McIntyre, Samuel B. Garvin, John R. Fellows, Thomas Mulligan, Thomas Maher, James Wall, Nicholas Judge, Patrick McConnell, Michael Shaughnessy, David McAdam, and Philip Hermann. Mr. Marriott said that there was scarcely a laboring man in the district who was not an opponent of reorganization, if he expressed his honest convictions, and that if the attempt to reorganize the district delegation was forced through without being brought before the General Committee, there would be such a demonstration made in the district against such action as would show John Kelly that he could not rule the district by giving its patronage to Republicans and personal friends, to the exclusion of life-long hard-working Democrats who took the liberty of criticising undemocratic action.

In the Fifteenth District Judge Ledwith said that he had not heard of the action of the sub-committee in declaring the seats of the delegation vacant; and that no definite conclusion had been arrived at by the opponents of the reorganization of the district delegation as to what course they would take. He denied the right of the sub-committee to declare the seats vacant, saying that under the by-laws of the Tammany General Committee the Committee on Organization, or any sub-committee appointed by it, had only power to recommend, and not to act in a case like the present one. In this district there are twenty-six delegates to the General Committee, and of these, Judge Ledwith said, only twelve had signed the petition for reorganization, and that six of the twelve would "have given a house and lot each" yesterday if they had only known what it really was, and had refused to sign it. The fourteen who had refused to sign it were Thomas Ledwith, Peter Radley, Thomas Costigan, Charles Conley, Valentine Kiessel, Edward Fitzpatrick, John Morris, Henry Aiker, Robert Power, James P. Rogers, Andrew Fink, Patrick Mackey, Patrick Brady, and Francis Becker. Judge Ledwith said he had not had much opportunity to personally know how the Tammany Democratic voters generally in the district stood on the question of reorganization, but that he had every reason to believe, from information derived from trustworthy sources, that a very large majority of them were strongly opposed to the project. As for himself, he was opposed to the action of the Tammany leaders in relation to the reduction of the laborers' wages, and he reserved the right to criticise anything that he deemed wrong. This was, he said, the position of most of the Tammany Democrats in the district, and was the reason why the attempt was made to eject their delegates from the General Committee.

Little was said or done last evening in the Third Assembly District, among the followers of Tammany Hall, but from general observation it seemed only the calm preceding the storm. Around Tammany head-quarters, and the vicinity of Spring and Elm streets, little groups of politicians stood discussing the situation, the majority greatly indignant at the action of the Committee on Organization. "What are you going to do?" was asked, and the answer was, "What can we do? We are kicked out without a word, and though we may make a fight, it will be a hard fight, with all control in the hands of John Kelly. He will reorganize the district, will make up his own ticket, and force it upon the district. The people will have no voice in the matter."

None of the leaders in the district could be found last evening, but it is understood that considerable feeling is manifested among all against the action of the committee. It is probable that a meeting of the District Committee will be held about the middle of the present week to receive the report of the Committee on Organization made on Saturday, and that there will be a general expression of opinion and a future plan of action decided upon.

VIEWS OF DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN.

The Democratic City Fathers, who were elected by Tammany, are ready, as in duty bound, to sustain Mr. John Kelly in his action against Messrs. Morrissey, Hayes, and Ledwith. The report of the Committee on Discipline, presented on Saturday night, was a mere formality. It simply communicated the orders of Mr. Kelly, and gave them an official shape under his direction. All the Tammany City Fathers, of course, concur in the action of the committee. A TIMES reporter had interviews with four of them yesterday, when they spoke freely on the action of the committee.

Alderman Henry D. Purroy was first spoken to. He said: "I believe the whole trouble arose in this way: Mr. Morrissey forced the nomination of Hayes for Register on Tammany. For certain considerations the party had to yield the nomination to him. Although loyally supported, Mr. Hayes was defeated. The result displeased Mr. Morrissey. Immediately after charges had been preferred against the Fire Commissioners, Mr. Morrissey asked the Mayor to appoint Mr. Hayes to one of the Commissionerships, in case of a vacancy, but the Mayor positively refused to accede to the request. Perhaps he thought it would not be proper to give an office to any one who was defeated at the previous election. Since that time Mr. Morrissey has apparently been endeavoring to create trouble. He has gone so far even as to wear a swallow-tail coat and yellow kid gloves, and indulge in pantomime, in order to bring the Mayor, if not Tammany, into public contempt. He has gone into a plot to divide the General Committee with a view to undermine the influence of Mr. Kelly. And this is not all. Morrissey has publicly proclaimed that Mr. Kelly declared him a traitor, but that he would fight him in the General Committee, and test the matter with him. Under such circumstances the committee had to decide whether Mr. Morrissey or Mr. Kelly should be the leader of Tammany, and of course they decided in favor of Mr. Kelly. I believe that the Committee's action will result in purifying Tammany."

Alderman John Reilly said: "I think that the committee acted properly in making their report. Disaffected men should be removed from our party. They cannot be with it and against it at one time. I don't want to speak a word against any man, but I want to know what Mr. Morrissey has done for the laborers of this City. We have gone to the departments to beg work for them. Has he ever done that? I think not. Then he should not talk so much about Tammany and the laborers. I am satisfied with what Tammany has done in respect to men who are charged with not being true to her and her interests."

The interview of the reporter with Alderman Seery was very brief. He said: "I have such faith in the wisdom of Mr. Kelly and Tammany that I am ready to abide by her action in relation to the matter. I conceive that to be the duty of every member."

Alderman Guntzer said that he was in favor of Mr. Kelly guiding Tammany, as he had shown great ability in the past by raising it when it was prostrate to its present position. He was also in favor of having only one general to rule the party, and not a dozen. They could not get along if they had a number of leaders in each district, and that was what the organization might have come to if insubordination or disaffection were allowed to exist. The other Tammany Aldermen share the above sentiments. Right or wrong, they approve of everything that Mr. Kelly does.

DISCUSSIONS OF POLITICIANS.

It had been rumored that there was to have been a consultation between Morrissey and his adherents yesterday in this City, but if there was any such consultation it was had independent of the chief party to the expected conference. Mr. Morrissey was not in town, having remained in Saratoga. Judge Ledwith was at his office during the day, and at his residence in Thirty-third street in the evening. Mr. Hayes was seen in the vicinity of his residence in Elm street early in the evening, and Judge Coulter had not been visible at his head-quarters in Mulberry street for at least two weeks. He is at his country residence in Saybrook. There were plenty of indications, however, that there were caucuses and consultations in progress in various localities. At the head-quarters of the John J. Bradley Association in Eighth avenue, some of the great lights of Tammany were to be found, and their usual places of resort were deserted at a much earlier hour than usual. In addition to this it is known that some of the politicians about the County Court-house were in telegraphic correspondence with Mr. Morrissey during the day, and that the private parlors of some of the Tammany leaders contained gatherings of politicians.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR RECEPTION—THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BANQUET.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting at No. 93 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, Gen. Shaler, the President, in the chair. The members present were Gen. McMahon, Messrs. E. H. Sanford, N. P. Stanton, Robert Johnston, D. W. Judd, and J. T. B. Collins. After the minutes had been read and approved, the names of the committees, previously published in THE TIMES, were formally announced. Mr. Judd next stated that he had called on the agent of the Inman Steam-ship Company for the purpose of ascertaining at what time the City of Berlin might be expected to arrive, and had been informed that she would probably reach quarantine on Saturday, Aug. 21. He therefore proposed that the steamer Nelson K. Hopkins be engaged to lie in waiting for the arrival of the City of Berlin, in case she did not arrive before sunset on that date. Some discussion took place as to what action should be taken in case the steamer arrived on the following day, Sunday. Action in the premises was postponed. Lieut. Col. Mitchell, the referee in the late international match, addressed the meeting. He said he had taken leave of the team at Edinburgh two weeks ago last Sunday. They had held an informal deliberation in reference to accepting the escort of the Twenty-second Regiment, which had been tendered by cable by Col. Porter, and they had decided to accept it, subject to the action of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club, by whom they supposed a programme had been arranged for their reception.

Col. Mitchell said he was authorized to state that a reception from all the military organizations would be acceptable to the team. The speaker next gave a description of the reception which the team had received during its visit to Great Britain, the particulars of which have already been published in THE TIMES. Lieut. Col. Cruger, of the Twelfth Regiment, offered the services of his command as an escort to the team. This was accepted, and, on motion of Mr. Stanton, all similar offers from civic and military organizations were accepted. Mr. Wilson Macdonald proffered the services of the American Off-hand Rifle Club for a similar purpose. Gen. McMahon, on behalf of the Banquet Committee, stated that the committee had not yet determined where the banquet would be held or the number of tickets to be disposed of, but hoped to be able to make a report at the next meeting of the joint committee. The committee had, however, decided to provide for the entertainment by subscription, at $15 per ticket. Tickets would be sold only at the offices of the association, through its members, who would be accorded the privilege of disposing of as many as they thought proper.

Mr. Robert Johnson, of the Committee on Testimonials, reported that the committee held the opinion that the most fitting testimonial to be presented to the team would be a bronze medallion, representing the contest at Dollymount, bearing the date of the match, names of the team, &c., and adapted to framing, so that it might be hung from the wall. Such a trophy, it had been estimated, would cost from $1,200 to $1,500. Thus far only one subscription had been received for the purpose, the donor being Commissioner O'Donnell, of the Department of Parks, who had subscribed $50. He said the committee would like to receive subscriptions of any amount, no matter how small, in order to make it a "people's testimonial." Gen. McMahon read a letter from Gen. Knox stating that Mr. Sheridan Shook had offered the use of the Hippodrome Garden for one night, for the purpose of giving an entertainment to further the object. He moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with Mr. Shook upon the subject. The President appointed Gen. McMahon, Gen. Knox, and Mr. N. P. Stanton to act as such committee. After transacting some further business the meeting adjourned.

BASE-BALL.

The game between the T. B. F. U. S. Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., and the Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn, on the Capitoline Grounds, was stopped by the rain. The Chelseas had made three runs, and they had not completed the first inning.

This afternoon there will be a game on the Capitoline Grounds between the T. B. F. U. S. Club and the Flyaway Club, of this City. The Concords, of Brooklyn, and the Athletics, of this City, will also play a game there at the same time. On the Union Grounds, this afternoon, there will be a game between the Mutuals, of this City, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn. To-morrow and Thursday afternoon the Athletics, of Philadelphia, will play there with the Mutuals. On Friday the Chicago Club will play with the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and on Saturday with the Mutuals. The Staten Island Club will play this afternoon at Plainfield, N. J., with the Crescent Club, of that place.

The Chicagos defeated the Philadelphias by a score of 5 to 1, at Philadelphia, yesterday.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SENSATION OVER SATURDAY'S RESULTS—THE LUCKY BETTING—TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME—POOL-SELLING ON THE RACES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, July 26, 1875.

The unexpected result of the race for the Travers Stake on Saturday last has been a fruitful theme for discussion. It was a good race for the book-makers, for they won handsomely. St. Martin, the stable companion of D'Artagnan, was the favorite, and had been backed heavily a few days before the race, and especially when it became known that Mr. Lorillard's great English jockey, Barbee, had the mount for the stable. At the last moment, however, it was determined to start D'Artagnan, and the backers of St. Martin not only lost their money, but his withdrawal placed them on the rack of uncertainty. The odds against D'Artagnan in the Winter was twenty-five and thirty to one, and Morrissey was offering eight to one against him the night before the race. It was the superb riding of Barbee that won, for had a jockey of moderate ability been on him, Milner would have no doubt been the victor. The latter proved himself an extraordinary good colt, and he will come near capturing the Kenner Stake, which is now exciting a great amount of interest and speculation. The running of Aristides astonished every one. Although worn down and stale, he ran the distance like a thoroughly game horse, and was not beaten much at that. The defeat of Springbok by Grinstead excited the greatest surprise the turf has seen for years. The men who back favorites, the heaviest speculators, were completely "laid out," and will not readily recover from the shock. Many of them left for home with pocket-books depleted and broken in spirits, for the disaster was so extensive that no immediate hope of recovery remained to the knowing ones. The money was won by the outsiders, who are not apt to place it in the pool-box again. Mr. Charles Leland, of the Clarendon Hotel, was one of the lucky ones who took the immense odds, and won between $3,000 and $4,000. It was Barbee's riding that effected this result. The McDaniel party ran Springbok to beat Olitipa, who was considered his only dangerous competitor, and Grinstead was not thought of at all, though known to be speedy and reliable. It was madness to think he would outrun the "King of the Turf," and no one was more surprised than Barbee himself, who has often mounted Springbok and knew his speed, and thoroughly appreciated his greatness. Col. McDaniels says he defeated his horse himself by his instructions to his jockey, Hennessey, but we can all be wise when it is too late. There is one plausible excuse to be advanced in favor of Springbok, however. When he left Jerome Park he was coughing, and McDaniel did not give the horse sufficient work to harden him for so great a race. He was not at all distressed at the effort, but appeared fresh and playful. Morrissey has not raised the odds on him in the books for the Cup race on Thursday next, which is an assurance that he has not lost caste.

To-morrow is the second day of the meeting, and another fine day's sport is anticipated. There are three races, and the opening event will be the Alabama Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and an eighth, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added. The stake closed with forty nominations, and but four of them are announced to sport colors on the occasion. These are August Belmont's ch. f. Olitipa, by imported Leamington, out of Oliata, by Lexington; Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, by imported Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imported Glencoe; Doswell & Cammack's br. f. Invoice, by Lexington, out of Volga, by imported Glencoe, and D. McDaniel's b. f. by Asteroid, dam by Planet, grand dam by Fly by Night. It looks very much as if Olitipa had it all her own way, but the lesson of Saturday will not be forgotten. Much disappointment is expressed at the absence of Mattie A. from the list of starters, but she met with a slight accident a short time ago, and she is not yet recovered sufficiently to cope with so formidable an antagonist as Olitipa. The second race is a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, for which the following six have been entered, viz.: D. McDaniel's b. f. Madge, 4 years, 105 pounds; C. S. Lloyd's b. c., 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Katona, by Voucher, 108 pounds; George Longstaff's b. f. Countess, 4 years, 105 pounds; M. H. Sanford's br. c. Brigand, 4 years, 108 pounds; Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, 114 pounds, and Pierre Lorillard's br. c. Leander, formerly Searcher, 3 years, 90 pounds. There will be a close struggle between Madge and Searcher. The third and last race of the day will be a handicap steeplechase over the splendid course, which is the same as the last two years. Thirteen entries were made for the chase, and on the announcement of the weights five of them declared out, leaving a field of eight, which includes Daylight, with 138 pounds; Prodigal Son, 145 pounds; Helen Bennett, 142 pounds; Deadhead, 145 pounds; Stanford, 145 pounds; Trouble, 158 pounds; Diavolo, 155 pounds, and Meteor, 145 pounds. This will doubtless be one of the finest steeplechases ever seen here. The betting on these events to-night are as follows:

ALABAMA STAKE.

Olitipa	$225	$325	$200
Invoice	65	100	60
Australind	35	45	60
McDaniel's Asteroid filly	30	45	25
Totals	$355	$515	$345

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Madge	$275	$215	$200
Leander	180	160	140
Countess	100	80	85
Brigand	100	60	90
Spindrift	70	85	90
Lloyd's colt	45	40	50
Totals	$770	$640	$655

STEEPLECHASE.

Diavolo	$30	$55
Trouble	30	50
Stanford Deadhead	25	45
Daylight	20	25
Prodigal Son	10	10
Helen Bennett	10	10
Meteor	10	15
Total	$135	$210

It has been raining heavily all the evening, but it has now cleared off.

IMPORTANT SALE.

Mr. Aristides Welch sold to Pierre Lorillard today twelve Leamington and one Littleton yearlings for $13,000.

THE SARATOGA BETTING BOOKS.

Since the Travers and the sweepstakes have upset the calculations of the betting men, there has been a radical change in the quotations for the Saratoga Cup and the Kenner Stakes. Aaron Pennington was quoted yesterday at four to one, but the money came in so fast on him that the odds about him have been reduced one-half, while Ballankeel, who was yesterday quoted at three to one, is now raised a point and stands at four to one. Grinstead is at the short price of three to one. In the Kenner Stakes St. Martin and Milner are the favorites. There is a great deal of betting being done, especially in the cup. Below will be found the quotations.

KENNER STAKES.

St. Martin	2 to 1	Warwick	10 to 1
Milner	3 to 1	Searcher	10 to 1
Calvin	4 to 1	Paul Pry	12 to 1
General Harney	6 to 1	Australind	15 to 1
Jo. Cerns	6 to 1	Rosie	20 to 1
Ozark	7 to 1	Belmont's entry	20 to 1
Consignee	8 to 1	Holbrook	20 to 1
Lelaps	8 to 1		

FLASH STAKES.

Faithless	Even.	Faverdale	5 to 1
Lady Clipper	3 to 1	Warlock	5 to 1
Parole	3 to 1	Arlington filly	5 to 1
Pastor	3 to 1	Parapluie	7 to 1
Freebooter	3 to 1	Bryen	7 to 1
Osseo	4 to 1	Janet	10 to 1
Lillie Bell	5 to 1		

SARATOGA CUP.

Springbok	Even.	Preakness	4 to 1
Pennington	2 to 1	Rutherford	4 to 1
Grinstead	3 to 1	Olitipa	5 to 1
Wild Idle	3 to 1	Acrobat	5 to 1
Madge	3 to 1	Vandalite	7 to 1
Ballankeel	4 to 1		

POOL-SELLING IN THIS CITY.

The pool-rooms were thronged last night with sporting men, and a brisk trade was done by the proprietors of the Paris Mutual pools and the auction pool-sellers on the races to be contested at Saratoga today. At Johnson's, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, there was a large attendance of betting men, and the pools sold on the first race, the Alabama Stakes, were unusually heavy. For this race Olitipa, Mr. Belmont's wonderful filly, was a great favorite at odds of nearly two to one against the field. Madge was the favorite in the three-quarter-mile dash, Leander, formerly Searcher being second choice, and Spindrift third, the others selling at low figures. Trouble and Daylight were the favorites in the handicap steeplechase. At Kelly and Bliss' Turf Exchange there was also a large crowd present, and the Paris Mutual machines were largely patronized. Following are some of the auction pools sold at Johnson's:

ALABAMA STAKES.

Olitipa	$200	McDaniel's Asteriod filly	25
Invoice	55		
Australind	35		

THREE-QUARTER MILE DASH.

Madge	$200	Spindrift	$40
Leander	125	Brigand	42
Countess	30	Lloyd's colt	32

HANDICAP STEELPE CHASE.

Trouble	$150	Helen Bennett	$16
Diavolo	120	Prodigal Son	22
Donahue	42	Meteor	20
Daylight	51		

The following table shows the number of tickets sold in the Paris Mutual pools on each horse entered for the three events which are announced to take place to-day:

ALABAMA STAKES.

	Kelly & Bliss'.	Johnson's.
Belmont	16	75
Doswell & Co.	2	10
Australind	2	7
McDaniel	3	21

THREE-QUARTER MILE DASH.

	Kelly & Bliss'.	Johnson's.
Countess	5	33
Leander	10	71
Madge	17	102
Spindrift	1	18
Lloyd's colt	3	14
Brigand	2	16

HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE.

	Kelly & Bliss'.	Johnsons'.
Trouble	10	45
Daylight	4	25
Helen Bennet	2	2
Meteor	1	5
Prodigal Son	2	5
Donahue's entries	6	20
Diavolo	11	52

THE FLEETWOOD RACES.

The expected trotting race at Fleetwood Park Course did not take place yesterday afternoon, owing to the heavy showers, which rendered the track unfit for racing; but as the weather was threatening long before the appointed hour, there were very few disappointed visitors. The race was postponed until to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock P. M.

MILITARY TARGET PRACTICE.

THE SECOND BRIGADE AT CREEDMOOR RANGE—RAINY WEATHER AND POOR SCORES.

Detachments from each of the several regiments in the Second Brigade practiced at the targets at Creedmoor yesterday. The regiments represented were: Fifth, Companies A and G, 58 men, under command of Capt. Koos, Capt. Bruer acting as Inspector of Rifle Practice; Sixth, Companies D and K, 29 men, Capt. Metzler commanding, Capt. Schoenfeld, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Eleventh, Companies B and C, 78 men, Capt. Haush, commanding, Capt. Brandis, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Eighty-fourth, Company K, 34 men, under command of Capt. James Douglas, who also performed the duties of Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Ninety-sixth Regiment, Companies K and H, 38 men, Capt. Kitterle commanding, and Capt. Rodenburg, Inspector of Rifle Practice. Col. F. Unbekant, of the Eleventh Regiment, was field officer of the day, assisted by Lieut. Col. H. Sussman, of the same command; Capt. Charles E. Orvis, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, superintended the firing, and Gen. Vilmar and staff were present in full uniform. Practice commenced at 11 A. M. The ranges at 100 and 150 yards distance were shot over successively before luncheon. Rain commenced falling about noon, but not sufficiently hard to deter the men from shooting. During the recess, from 2 until 3 o'clock P. M., however, the rain fell in torrents, and this was supplemented by another heavy storm at 4:30 o'clock. The men were obliged to retire until it ceased at 5 o'clock.

The number who qualified to shoot in the second class were distributed as follows: Fifth Regiment, twenty men; Sixth, seventeen; Eleventh, twenty-seven; Eighty-fourth, twenty-two, and Ninety-sixth, twelve men. Orders had been issued to the Colonel commanding to exercise such of his command as had not qualified in battalion movements, from 3 until 6 P. M., but this plan was frustrated by the rain. Following are the best scores, the highest attainable number being fifty points:

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Capt. Bruer	3 5 4 3 4	19	5 4 3 4 4	22	41
Sergt. Behrenman	4 2 3 0 5	14	5 4 4 4 4	21	35
Capt. C. Ross	0 4 2 4 5	15	4 3 5 4 0	16	31
Private Elling	5 0 3 2 0	10	3 5 3 3 5	19	29
Priv. Schlatterback	0 0 3 5 3	11	3 3 4 3 4	17	28
Private Laufer	3 5 3 3 4	18	0 0 4 3 3	10	28
Private Wellbrack	2 3 4 2 0	11	3 4 3 2 3	15	26
Sergt. Plate	4 4 2 2 0	12	3 4 5 2 0	14	26
Drummer Allemand	5 3 3 3 0	14	2 3 2 2 3	12	26
Lieut. Ruger	0 2 4 0 2	8	0 3 5 5 4	17	25
Sergt. Flattermarsh	4 0 2 3 2	11	4 4 2 0 0	10	21
Private Steinmeyer	0 2 0 0 0	2	4 0 3 2 4	13	15
Sergt. Peters	0 0 0 5 3	8	3 4 0 0 0	7	15

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Col. Van Wyck	3 4 5 2 3	17	2 3 5 3 3	16	33
Private Brown	3 3 2 3 3	14	3 2 3 0 0	8	22
Private Reith	2 3 0 4 0	9	0 2 2 3 5	12	21
Private Baer	3 4 4 0 0	11	0 3 0 2 4	9	20
Capt. Wetzler	0 0 4 0 4	8	5 5 0 0 0	10	18
Priv. Hildersheim	3 0 3 0 4	10	0 0 4 0 3	7	17
Private Elte	0 3 3 5 2	13	3 0 0 0 0	3	16

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Lieut. Wehernberg	4 3 3 2 3	15	5 0 2 4 3	14	29
Private Stiehr	4 5 3 5 3	20	2 0 5 2 0	9	29
Col. Unbekant	5 4 0 3 5	17	5 0 4 0 0	9	26
Private Ruland	3 3 3 3 0	12	2 2 0 4 5	13	25
Lieut. Col. Sussman	0 3 2 2 5	12	4 0 0 0 5	9	21
Major Kiidlich	3 3 5 0 0	11	0 5 0 5 0	10	21
Surgeon Wagner	0 0 4 3 0	7	0 0 0 4 5	9	16

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Corp. Fullerton	3 4 0 3 5	15	4 4 5 4 5	22	37
Corp. May	4 5 0 5 2	16	5 5 0 0 5	15	31
Sergt. Douglas	5 0 2 0 4	11	4 3 0 4 4	15	26
Sergt. Rundle	4 4 5 5 3	23	0 0 0 0 0	0	23
Lieut. Higginbotham	5 2 0 0 0	7	0 4 3 4 5	16	23
Sergt. Treubman	4 4 5 0 3	16	0 4 2 0 0	6	22
Sergt. Boyd	0 0 0 0 0	0	3 4 5 3 2	17	17
Private Miller	0 0 0 2 0	2	5 0 0 5 3	13	15
Sergt. Sigaw	0 5 3 3 4	15	0 0 0 0 0	0	15
Corp. Davis	4 0 2 3 0	9	0 0 0 5 0	5	14
Drummer Nolte	0 5 0 5 0	10	4 0 0 0 0	4	14

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Tiepke	2 5 0 2 3	12	0 0 3 5 0	8	20
Private Giesulan	0 0 3 4 5	12	3 0 2 3 0	8	20
Sergt. Dansing	0 0 3 5 4	12	0 0 3 2 3	8	20
Sergt. Rosenblatt	2 4 0 0 4	10	0 0 5 3 0	8	18

GENERAL STAFF.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Gen. Vilmar	4 3 4 2 3	16	3 4 2 3 4	16	32
Capt. Orvis	4 4 2 3 5	21	3 5 5 4 3	20	41
Capt. Berndt	4 5 5 4 3	21	4 5 4 3 2	18	39

The next regimental practice will be performed by the Fifth Brigade, commencing next Thursday.

CRICKET.

THE RETURN MATCH BETWEEN THE MANHATTAN AND STATEN ISLAND CLUBS WON BY THE LATTER.

The return match between the Manhattan and Staten Island Cricket Clubs was contested yesterday on the Camp Washington Grounds, Staten Island. The game was called at 12 o'clock, and the Manhattans, having won the toss, sent Hosford and Cammell to the bat, with Rogers and Brewster to bowl for the Staten Islands. After a carefully-played score of seventeen, Hosford was bowled by Rogers, the first wicket falling for twenty-eight. Ronaldson, who took his place, was caught out by Romilly on a ball bowled by Brewster, leaving the score twenty-eight for the second wicket. After some good playing by A. Gilbert, Kersley, Greig, and McDougal were quickly bowled out by Rogers' underhand grounders, the sixth wicket falling for 40. The tenth wicket finally fell for 50, with Hooper still in. The Staten Islands then sent in Stephens and Davis, the latter being run out after scoring 1, while the former, after making a score of 16, was finally bowled by Greig. Brewster, a professional player, was shortly afterward also run out after scoring 3. Lee, after tieing Hosford's score, was bowled by A. Gilbert. After some good scoring by Moore, Romilly, and P. Allen, the tenth wicket went down for 93, with the latter player not put out. In the second inning, Hosford and Hooper went to the bat for the Manhattans. The latter, after putting together a large score, made a fine cut to the right, on which he counted 2. Hosford having been bowled by Brewster after scoring 10, Greig took his place, but before any good runs could be made the rain interrupted the game, which the players finally agreed to decide with the first inning. Following are the complete scores:

MANHATTAN. FIRST INNING.		STATEN ISLAND. FIRST INNING.	
Hosford, b. Rogers	17	Stephens, b. Greig	16
Cammell, b. Brewster	6	Davis, run out	1
Ronaldson, c. Romilly, b. Brewster	0	Luske, c. Greig, b. Ronaldson	7
A. Gilbert, c. Luske, b. Brewster	8	George Allen, b. Ronaldson	2
Kersley, b. Rogers	0	Brewster, run out	3
Greig, b. Rogers	0	Lee, b. A. Gilbert	17
McDougal, b. Rogers	0	Adams, b. Ronaldson	0
Hooper, not out	6	Moore, c. and b. A. Gilbert	13
Heywood, c. Davis, b. Rogers	3	Romilly, c. O'Lonergan, b. Gilbert	12
O'Lonergan, b. Rogers	1	P. Allen, not out	14
C. Gilbert, c. and b. Brewster	0	Rogers, b. Ronaldson	0
Byes, 6; wides, 3	9	Byes, 6; wides, 1; no balls, 1	8
Total	50	Total	93

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET BY MANHATTAN CLUB.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	Total.
First	28	28	29	36	40	40	42	46	49	50	50

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET BY STATEN ISLAND CLUB.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	Total.
First	13	25	27	33	33	34	66	67	89	93	93

Umpires—Staten Island, J. Smith; Manhattan, Mr. Jenkins.

Time of Game—Four hours.

The "home and home" match between the Manhattans and the Staten Islands will be played on the Camp Washington Grounds on Monday next. On Wednesday, Aug. 4, the Prospect Park eleven will play the St. George Club at Hoboken, N. J., and on Thursday, Aug. 12, the former will play the Paterson Club at Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Saengerrunde gave a Summer night's festival at Terrace Garden last night.

The German Journeymen Cigar-makers' Association gave a festival at Bellevue Garden, foot of Eightieth street, yesterday.

The lightning yesterday afternoon struck the malt-house in Sixty-first street, east of Second avenue, and destroyed the flag-staff.

Amedee Mazzin, of No. 63 Bleecker street, was slightly burned about the hands yesterday by the explosion of some kerosene.

John Schrader, while at work yesterday in Ehret's Brewery, Ninety-second street, near Second avenue, fell through the hatchway from the second story and was seriously injured.

An unknown woman was found in an insensible condition at the corner of Mott and Hester streets yesterday morning, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The Hildise Bund, a German co-operative life insurance organization, gave a picnic and Summer night's festival at Jones' Wood Colosseum yesterday.

Chamberlain Tappan makes the following report: Balance in the Treasury July 17, $2,071,888 22; receipts, $337,823 53; payments, $483,454 61; balance, July 24, $1,926,257 34.

Susan Perkins, of No. 54 West Houston street, last evening fell off the stoop of her house while intoxicated and was instantly killed. An inquest will be held.

Joseph Wallace, aged nineteen years, a sailor on board the ship Hudson, while at sea on the 13th ult., fell from the rigging and broke his leg. Yesterday the ship arrived at this port and he was removed to the Park Hospital.

The Turn societies of the New-York Turn District gave a festival at the Schuetzen Park, Astoria, yesterday, the proceeds of which will go to the benefit of the newly-formed Turn Verein in Long Island City.

The St. Matthew's Society, a German women's benevolent association of Melrose, gave its twelfth annual summer festival at the Germania Park yesterday, the proceeds of which will go to a charitable fund established by the society.

Kate Riker, aged two years, and Charles Riker, aged six years, of No. 406 West Forty-fifth street, were run over yesterday by junk wagon No. 518, at the corner of Forty-fifth street and Ninth avenue. Both were sent to the hospital.

John Askfork, a German, aged thirty-one years, of No. 27 Bayard street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping overboard at the foot of Spring street, North River. He was rescued by Officer Harrington, of the Eighth Precinct, and locked up.

A billiard match has been arranged between Cyrille Dion, (now in England,) and Cook, the English champion. They are to play two games, 1,000 points up, one English and the other American, for £200 a side each contest. The first game is to be played at St. James Hall, London, in August.

The officials and employes in the United States Courts and offices are busily engaged removing books, documents, &c., to the new rooms in the upper part of the Post Office building, and yesterday District Attorney Bliss was as busily engaged as any of his clerks, in sorting out, dusting, and arranging important papers.

Catharine Sweeney, of No. 23 Cannon street, who was arrested Sunday night by Officer Combes, Thirteenth Precinct, for disorderly conduct, was found to have a badly bruised knee, which she alleged she had received from a kick by the officer. This was denied, and a surgical examination showed that it had resulted from a fall. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Two cases of Malines, which were seized by the Custom-house authorities some two months ago, on suspicion of undervaluation, were delivered yesterday to the importers, Messrs. P. Schulhoff & Co., upon payment of the full amount of duties, and their giving bonds for the value of the merchandise, subject to the suit now pending in the United States District Court for its condemnation.

The Examining Board of the new free school for training nurses have received during the past week a large number of applications for berths in the proposed school, but as there has been no meeting of the board since its organization, no action has been taken on any of them. The opening of the school will take place early during the coming month.

It is complained that the frequency of outrages on travelers by thieves and confidence men in and about the Grand Central Depot demands an increased force of policemen to insure any degree of safety. On Saturday two Frenchmen who had purchased their tickets for Providence were maltreated by two men, who in their vain attempts to rob the Frenchmen knocked them down and beat them. The thieves escaped, but a note was made of the occurrence at the Police precinct, with the remark that the Frenchmen were intoxicated.

By consent of Benjamin Brown, the sole surviving Executor and Trustee under the will of the late James H. Blackwell—the son of the former owner of Blackwell's Island—a motion was made yesterday before Justice Barnard, of Brooklyn, to substitute Mr. Bradford Baylis, of Astoria, in Mr. Brown's place. The matter was referred to Surrogate Coffin, of Westchester County, who was petitioned by the Legatees of Mr. Blackwell some time since for an accounting, and the investigation, under his supervision, has recently been completed. The remaining property subject to the jurisdiction of the Executor and Trustee is valued at $100,000.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn has thirty lager beer breweries. During the year 1874 over 290,000 barrels of the beverage were sold.

The consumption of water Sunday amounted to 29,861,793 United States gallons, against 29,968,581 gallons the previous day.

Well dressed rowdies congregate at the corner of Duffield and Fulton streets every evening. They require the attention of the Police.

John Eagan was held in $2,500 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Winslow, to appear for examination on Saturday, on a charge of operating an illicit distillery in Union street.

Philip Lewenskie and Rudolph Schreiber were held in $3,000 bail for examination yesterday, by United States Commissioner Winslow, on a charge of passing counterfeit five cent pieces.

Tax Collector William A. Furey took possession of the tax office yesterday morning and appointed James P. W. Cawthorne Deputy Collector in the place of Charles Rushmore, removed.

John Shields, a traveling salesman for Libby & Co., of New-York, pleaded guilty in Justice Riley's Court yesterday to abandoning his wife and child, and gave bonds in $500 to pay $4 a week for their support.

James Cummings, a boarder at No. 141 Pearl street, was committed by Justice Walsh yesterday on a charge of stealing $150 worth of clothing and jewelry from his fellow-boarders. Cummings admitted his guilt.

Coroner Simms yesterday morning held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Mary Larkin, of No. 79 Raymond street, who died at the age of 104 years. She was born in Ireland, and was twenty-seven years in this country. She had more children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren than she knew of.

The testimony of James McDermott, the reporter who wrote an account of an interview with Mr. Henry C. Bowen in the *Eagle* newspaper, last August, for the publication of which Mr. Bowen has entered a suit against the proprietors of that journal, will be taken this morning before Judge McCue, prior to McDermott's departure from Brooklyn.

A committee of the Law and Order Association, of New-Lots, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday with the view of invoking the aid of that official for the prosecution of the violators of the Excise law in that village. One of the District Attorney's assistants informed the committee that he would consult about the matter with the counsel to the New-Lots Board of Excise.

Theodore L. Taylor, of No. 73 Carlton avenue, reported to Police Head-quarters yesterday morning that on the 23d inst. he went to Coney Island and engaged one of the bathing-houses of James W. Voorhies. He put on a bathing suit and remained in the water for some time. On returning he found that $45 in money, a pair of gold sleeve-buttons, and a gold pencil had been stolen from his pockets.

The Democratic Mayor of Brooklyn said yesterday, speaking of Superintendent Folk, whom the newly appointed Democratic Police Commissioners are trying to oust from his position because he is a Republican, "I have known John Folk ever since he was a boy, and a more faithful officer in whatever position he has been placed, one who has always done his duty more thoroughly, it would be difficult to find in this city."

Motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, in the case of John C. Provost and others vs. Harriet B. Provost, by J. W. Valentine, one of the plaintiffs, to have A. J. Vanentine substituted as counsel for him in place of Thomas E. Jackson, on the ground that Jackson misled him in reference to the will of David Provost which he is contesting. Mr. Provost died some months ago leaving $300,000 worth of property, which his relatives are now fighting over. Decision was reserved.

In Justice Morse's Court yesterday, United States Marshal Fitch, charged with felonious assault on John Bagley, a night watchman on the elevated dock wharf, was admitted to bail in $1,500. On the night of the 17th inst., Fitch, who was in charge of the steam-ship Cubana, shot Bagley because the latter attempted to unfasten the lines which moored the steam-ship to the dock. The wound inflicted was painful but not dangerous. Fitch has made a charge against Bagley in the United States Court of interfering with him in the discharge of his duty.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Public improvements are being pushed with the utmost vigor in the new village of North Tarrytown.

The total population of the town of Cortlandt, according to the returns of the census enumerators, is 12,059.

The taxes of the village of White Plains the present year amount to $13,014, of which $11,000 has already been collected.

A number of wealthy and influential ladies of Tarrytown have organized an association to collect funds to defray the expense of erecting a suitable statue to Washington Irving in the vicinity of Sunnyside. Mrs. George W. Morrell was elected President; Mrs. George L. Schuyler and Mrs. Pierre Van Cortlandt, Vice Presidents; Mr. Jacob Odell, Treasurer; Mrs. William S. Wilson, Secretary.

Coroner Brennecke was called a few days ago to hold an inquest at the May farm, in the town of Harrison, upon the body of a colored boy by the name of Collins. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the boy died from disease superinduced by ill-usage and neglect on the part of his uncle and aunt, Jacob and Jane Williams, who had him in charge. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

STATEN ISLAND.

Messrs. Crocheron, Braisted, and Drake, the Assessors of the town of Northfield, have completed their assessment roll, and the Town Board will meet at various places in the town until the 19th of August to take account of grievances.

The woman Mary Quirk, who made an attempt to set fire to two houses belonging to William Sullman, on Montgomery avenue, New-Brighton, on Friday night last, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Newman, at Tompkinsville, and held in $500 bail to appear for trial. Two other women are supposed to be implicated with Mrs. Quirk, but as yet neither of them has been arrested.

NEW-JERSEY.

The valuation of real and personal property in Essex County, according to the returns of the County Board of Assessors, is fixed at $132,670,000, of which amount Newark claims $103,950,000.

During a thunder-storm yesterday afternoon, the lightning struck two barns and a dwelling-house at Keyport, and a vessel in the dock. The barns and their contents were burned. One was owned by Capt. Britton and the other by a Mr. Crosby.

Thomas Gilligan, one of the Judges of Election in the Third Assembly District, Jersey City, who has been indicted for malfeasance, was called up in the Hudson County Court yesterday, and renewed his bonds to appear for trial the first Tuesday in September.

David Goldenberg, the missing merchant and supposed suicide, of Newton, has been found at Deckertown, a distance of thirteen miles from his residence. He took a dose of laudanum just before he disappeared, but it did not have the intended effect.

CONCERT SALOONS BROKEN UP.

Last evening under the direction of Excise Commissioner Stiner, another visit was made to the unlicensed concert saloons. This time the low "dives" of the Fourth Ward, and especially those in Chatham street, which are most obtrusive and therefore most repulsive to the general public, were the particular objects of attack. Although the contemplated movement was known to many long before it was commenced, in seven of the eight places which were visited, the keeper was secured and locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house, the raid having been carried into effect by the Police of that precinct. The prisoners thus secured were: Louis Recke, No. 175 Chatham street; Charles Neyles, No. 151 Chatham street; Edward Peterson, No. 149 Chatham street; Andrew Peterson, No. 165 Chatham street; William Gutzkow, No. 157 Chatham street; Mary Hanson, No. 2 New Chambers street; Charles Smith, No. 107 Chatham street. At No. 191 Chatham street the man attending the bowling-alley, one Henry Wilson, was arrested and taken to the station-house, but was discharged by Capt. Williams, as there was no evidence against him. The only other place to be seized was No. 155 Chatham street, but it was found closed and barred, and consequently no arrests were made there. The prisoners will be arraigned this morning at the Tombs Police Court to answer for selling liquor without license, and it is understood that the Excise Board intend to press these cases to the utmost possible extent for the purpose of putting an end to the illicit traffic in liquor in this City. It is the purpose of the board to do something in this way to exterminate the vile dens of debauchery by which the City has so long been disgraced.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Advices from England of fair weather and lower markets, and from the West of depression and irregularity in values, together with the reports of the resumption of navigation on the canals, all worked yesterday against an active business in the local market in the breadstuff line. Flour declined about 10 to 15 cents per barrel; wheat, 3 to 5 cents, and corn, 2 to 3 cents a bushel, on a reduced volume of transactions. Speculation was a less noticeable feature. Operations in Spring wheat were mostly for forward delivery. The stock of grain in store was lighter, on yesterday's exhibit, than it had been a week earlier. Ocean freights were somewhat stronger, and grain accommodation on berth and charter was in good demand. Provisions were less freely dealt in, with pork and lard quoted cheaper. Groceries were in good request. Coffee advanced slightly. Cotton fell off an eighth to a quarter cent per pound from Saturday's quotations, influenced in part by reports from Liverpool of strikes among the factory hands at Oldham. The business was mostly for forward delivery.

PERSONAL.

Alfred Cowles, Esq., President of the Chicago *Tribune* Company, arrived from Europe in the Republic yesterday, and is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Henry Farnam, of New-Haven, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Paymaster E. Mellach, United States Navy, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Senator William Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. E. M. Pease, of Texas, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, and William P. Wallace, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge John Erskine, of Georgia, and Major H. Douglas, United States Army, are at the Gilsey House.

Congressman Charles O'Neill, of Philadelphia; Col. J. H. Baxter and Capt. L. L. Lrain, United States Army; ex-Gov. William A. Graham, of North Carolina; John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, and Col. W. L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE ISLES OF SHOALS REGATTA.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 26.—The races which were to have come off at the Isles of Shoals to-day were postponed, all the yachts but three having left the island. The sweepstake prize will be sailed for on Saturday, the 31st inst., by the America and Resolute.

THE SWIMMING MATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 26.—There has been no official decision, as yet, of the recent swimming match between Coyle and Johnson. The principals and their friends tried to arrange for another match, but were unsuccessful.

THE WINTHROP BANK ROBBERY.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 26.—The arraignment of Lewis, Levi, and Clark, the suspected Winthrop Bank robbers, has been postponed until to-morrow on account of expected additional evidence. A telegram from New-York requests the detention of Lewis till further advices.

LADIES WHO ARE NURSING Often have trouble with gathered breasts. The relief obtained from the use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in such cases is astonishing. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

All tormenting pain of any kind subdued with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. For Catarrh or Hay Fever use WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Depot No. 69 Chatham st.—*Advertisement.*

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., July 26.—There were 10,000 bxs. of Cheese sold here to-day at 11c.@12¼c., the average price being 11⅝c. At Little Falls 11,000 bxs. were sold at 11¼c.@12c., the average price being 11½c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.—Thomas Maher.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Henry Hughes, Samuel Battersey, Commander S. D. Ames, United States Navy, Mrs. S. D. Ames, Miss Mary D. Ames and nurse, Miss Nathalie Buss, Miss L. W. Kitchen, R. Schneider, James Armstrong, Edward Ferris, J. P. Jameson, C. H. Sessions, G. A. Sessions, Julius Unger, Mr. Walsh, H. H. Ellison, W. F. Dreer, J. Cohen, J. C. Pullman, Alfred Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Robert Lawson, R. N. Peterson, William Whiteside, Dr. J. P. Montague, E. D. Preiss, Rev. Mr. Museus, G. A. Sage, George Hicks, J. W. Blake, W. S. Cortis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:52 | Sun sets....7:20 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:36 | Gov. Island..3:25 | Hell Gate...4:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............MONDAY, July 26.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Alps, (Br.,) Low, Kingston, Jam., &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Empress, (Ger.,) Vehlew, Stettin, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Suez, (It.,) Crescuolo, Penarth Roads for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Excelsior, (Norw.,) Hausen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool July 14, Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 141 passengers to Williams & Guion. July 24, lat. 41 30, lon. 65 30, passed a bark showing signal letters V W N H; 25th, 6 to 8 A. M., 240 miles W. of Sandy Hook, met an Inman, a White Star, a National, and an Anchor Line steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall July 16, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. July 20, spoke boat of Navassa Island, who gave the following report: Sld. for New-York July 17, schr. City of Chelsea. In port, bark Paramount, (of Baltimore;) brig Blanche, (of Swansea;) bark Edouard, (of Nantes.) 21st., lat. 24, lon. 74 12, exchanged signals with steamer Colon, hence, for Aspinwall.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston July 24, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Independence, Strout, of and 3 ds. from Boston, in ballast to Hemingway & Brown.

Bark Mercur, (Ger.,) De Haan, Bremen 85 ds., in ballast to Knoop, Hanneman & Co. Made the northern passage and had moderate winds; in lat. 43 40, lon. 49 50, was surrounded for three days with icebergs and fog; some appeared to be two miles long and 300 feet high, and close to us; lat. 35, lon. 51, saw a large red painted buoy with staff on top.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London 46 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. June 15, Joseph Willis, seaman, fell from main top-sail yard while reefing, and fractured his leg.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Squire, Georgetown, S. C., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Mollie Atherton, St. Martin's, via Delaware Breakwater, 17 ds., with salt to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. George Kilburn, Sanford, Bangor, with lumber to James Murray, Jr.

Schr. Maria S. Foster, Dennysville, Me., with lumber to master.

Schr. Violia, Peterson, Rockport, Me., with granite to Wm. S. Johnson.

Schr. American, Foster, Nantucket, with fish to E. Haley.

Schr. Effort, Pendleton, Winterport, Me., with lumber, for Rondout.

Schr. Frank Miller, Evans, New-London.

Schr. George W. Raymond, Brown, New-London.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Terrill, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Annie E. Carll, Davis, Norwich.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Chatfield, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. C. Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. William T. Elmer, Tribble, Hartford.

Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Treanger, Taunton.

Schr. White Rock, Laferty, Bristol.

Schr. Hamburg, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Young, Gray, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jane M. Brainard, Spellman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Silas Wright, Hart, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Laura S. Hatch, Dempsey, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup, Bristol for Elizabethport.

Schr. Calista, Whitney, Somerset.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Davis, Portsmouth.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Seaman, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yosemite, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. Gen. Hall, Coleman, Norwich.

Schr. Sterling, Ball, Providence.

Schr. John Lozier, Lincoln, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. P. Ames, Snow, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Annie Bell, Townsend, Providence.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Gildersleeve, Providence.

Schr. Ramon, Reed, Providence.

Schr. Abner Taylor, ——, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George Gurney, Gurney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Maria Alice, Holmes, Boston.

Schr. Andrew Peters, Lee, Boston.

Schr. Bertha J. Fellows, Smith, Boston.

Schr. Daniel Wilson, Hall, Boston.

Schr. Alexandria, Wetmore, Boston.

Schr. H. B. Curtis, Freeman, Boston.

Schr. Helena E. Russell, McCaffrey, Boston.

Schr. Alfred Freeman, Freeman, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Youman, Green, Fall River.

Schr. Mexican, Haskell, Fall River.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Warren, Fall River.

Schr. Kate Kallahan, Avery, Fall River, for Albany.

Schr. Mediator, Davis, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Transit, Davis, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oscar F. Hawley, Tyler, Fall River.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, ——, Fall River.

Schr. Margaret Jane, Kennedy, Baxer's Landing.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. Hunter, Green, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Empire, Mathews, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Splendid, Penny, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Wooley, Virginia.

Schr. Lavinia, Pearce, Virginia.

Schr. Francis Shubert, Cramer, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah and Lucy, Bowkee, Virginia.

Schr. A. M. Bailey, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr. A. E. Benton, Budd, Virginia.

Schr. Eva, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. Rebecca Knight, Leek, Virginia.

Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Bovey, Virginia.

Schr. Liberty, Merrill, Virginia.

Schr. Ann Mover, McRoberts, Virginia.

Schr. Eva Holmes, Vanote, Virginia.

Schr. Robert F. Stockton, ——, Virginia.

Schr. H. B. Curtis, Freeman, Boston.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. H. Dominy, Boardman, New-Haven.

Schr. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Pawtucket.

Schr. John D. Buckalew, Thompson, Pawtucket.

WIND—Sunset, light S.E.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, for Lewes, Del.; barks Hairstjord, for Yokohama; James R. Boyd, for ——; brigs C. C. Van Horn, for United Kingdom; Ramirez, for Minatitlan, Mexico.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, N. G., July 13.—Arr. bark F. L. Carney, Jackson, Philadelphia.

CARDENAS.—Sld. 24th, schr. E. A. Sanchez, Benson, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS.—Sld. 23d, bark Cleone, Maloney, New-York. 24th, brig Adele McLoon, Pierce, do.

HAVANA, July 26.—Arr. steamers Columbus, Reid, New-York, and Wilmington, Holmes, New-Orleans.

Sld. 24th, steamers Juniata, Catherine, New-Orleans; Diego, (Sp.,) Gastanaga, Baltimore; Cuba, McIntosh, New-York; brig San Miguel, (Sp.,) Sanchez, do. 25th, brig J. P. Wheeler, Thompson, New-York; barks Sunshine, Clark, do.; Florence Peters, Mountford, N. of Hatteras; schrs. Sallie B. Bateman, do.; Margarita Antonia, (Sp.,) Inglesiaz, New-York.

MATANZAS, July 26.—Arr. 23d, brig Mary C. Comery, Davis, St. Mary's, Ga.

Sld. 24th, bark James E. Brett, Gibson, for Cork.

QUEBEC, July 26.—The bark Poonsar, from Liverpool, reports that on the 7th of June, in lon. 13 17 W., lat. 48 03 N., she passed a large buoy, painted red, supposed to be a cable buoy. It apparently had not been long in the water, and was directly in the track of vessels bound for the English Channel, and in a very dangerous position.

NAVASSA, July 17.—Sld., schr. City of Chelsea, New-York. In port 20th, bark Paramount, Holt, from and for Baltimore.

SAGUA, July 18.—Arr., brig Sagua, Munday, Philadelphia.

Sld. 19th, brig A. B. Stromack, (Br.,) N. of Hatteras; 20th, brig T. C. Jones, (Br.,) Berry, do.; schr. L. W. Wheeler, Bowman, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 26.—The following vessels arr. from the United States to-day: Toirs, (at London,) Robert Lees, Olive, (both in Channel,) Leicester, (at Falmouth) Amalia, Mendoza, Inspector, Huron, Esmeralda, Maggie M., Odin, Jessie Goodwin.

Arr. on the 25th, Erragon, David, Ano, Emmanuel, George Noble, Royal, Welsh, Amaranth, Reformer, Mersey, (the latter at Ardrossan,) Washington, Havelock, Herbert C. Hall, (latter at Liverpool,) "Marie Jeannas," Emilia, Alfred, North Star, Memento, Consiglio, Haze, Monte St. Angelo, Holmstrant, Arbitrator, Alice Campbell, Emerald Isle, Parsee, (latter at Deal) Themis, Reformer.

Arr. on the 24th, Traveller, Capt. Peter Dahl, Starkars.

Arr. on the 22d, Ironsides, Apollo.

Arr. on the 18th, Filippo, Jarnco.

Sld. for the United States, Trenton, Prosperino, Palazzo, Woodland, Aparonite, James Dale, Dunrobin Castle, Robert Chapman, Zealander, Marie, T. J. Southard, Louise, (Capt. March,) Machiavelli, B. Machiavelli, Prospero, Egremont, C. R. Burgess, Joe Bauers, Inca, A. Gonoy, Menoota, L. Staples.

The steamer Cordova, from New-Orleans July 4, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

LARNE, July 26.—The State line steam-ship State of Pennsylvania sld. hence Saturday, at 7 o'clock P. M., for New-York.

BRISTOL, July 26.—The Great Western Line steamship Great Western, Capt. Windham, sld. to-day for New-York.

MOVILLE, July 26.—The Anchor Line steamships Castalia, Capt. Butler, and Tyrian, Capt. Lawson, both from New-York July 10, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

ROTTERDAM, July 25.—Sld. steam-ship W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Jauzen, New-York.

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